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### SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, July 21, 4.45 p.m.  
His Majesty the King has approved of the appointment of Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., (late Governor of Hongkong, and afterward Secretary to the Post Office), as Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, which post has been rendered vacant by the appointment of Sir Robert Chambers, K.C.B., to the Treasury, in succession to Right Hon. Sir George Herbert Murray, G.C.B., I.S.O., who is retiring from his office as Permanent Secretary and Auditor of the Civil List.

London, July 21, 4.50 p.m.  
In the King's Prize, the Silver Medal was won by Private Garrod, of Oxford.

In the Inter-University Revolver Match, Cambridge won with a score of 197 as against 466 scored by the Oxford team.

London, July 21, 4.55 p.m.  
In their lightweight contest, Matt Wells beat Dick Hyland on points.

London, July 21, 4.55 p.m.  
The late Judge Bacon left a fortune of eighteen thousand pounds sterling.

London, July 21, 4.45 p.m.  
Troops have been despatched to Cardiff in connection with the trouble caused there by the seamen and dockyard strikers.

Tokyo, July 22.  
Following is the text of the newly revised Anglo-Japanese Alliance:—

Preamble: The Government of Japan and Government of Great Britain having in view the important changes which have taken place in the situation since the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of the 12th August, 1905, and believing that revision of that Agreement responding to such changes would contribute to general stability and repose, have agreed upon the following stipulations to replace the Agreement above mentioned, such stipulations having the same object as the said Agreement, namely:—

a. The consolidation and maintenance of the  
**GENERAL PEACE**  
in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India.

b. The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

c. The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and India and the defence of their special interests in the said regions.

Art. I. It is agreed that wherever in the opinion of either Japan or of Great Britain any of the rights and interests referred to in the preamble of this Agreement are

**IN JEOPARDY,**  
the two Governments will communicate with one another fully and frankly and will consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard these menaced rights or interests.

Art. II. If by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action wherever arising on the part of any Power or Powers either High Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the preamble of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party will at once come to the assistance

**OF ITS ALLY**  
and make peace in mutual agreement with it.

Article III. High Contracting Parties agree that neither of them will without consulting the other enter into separate arrangement with another Power to the prejudice of the objects described in the preamble of this Agreement.

### SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

Article IV. Should either High Contracting Party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall entail upon such Contracting Party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force.

Article V. The conditions under which armed assistance shall be afforded by

**BETTER POWER**  
to the other in the circumstances mentioned in the present Agreement and the means by which such assistance is to be made available will be arranged by the naval and military authorities of the High Contracting Parties who will from time to time consult one another fully and freely upon all questions of mutual interests.

Article VI. The present Agreement shall come into effect immediately after the date of its signature and remain in force

**FOR TEN YEARS**  
from that date in case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years the intention of terminating it. It shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

But if when the date fixed for its expiration arrives either ally is actually engaged in war, the Alliance shall ipso facto be continued until peace is concluded, in faith whereof the undersigned, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

London, July 23, 10.20 p.m.  
The Cardiff strike has been settled.

London, July 23, 10.20 p.m.  
Private T. A. Sparkes won the St. George's Vase.

Tokyo, July 23.  
A telegram from Mukden states that an attempt has been made by incendiaries to set on fire the military armoury and powder magazine at Mukden.

The plot was discovered in time, and the Government telegraphically ordered the officer commanding the Army to send a band of soldiers in order to effect the capture of the offenders.

This attempt is ascribed to the revolutionaries, whose operations there are reported to be causing great uneasiness to the authorities.

London, July 23, 8 p.m.  
The state of affairs in Morocco has assumed a grave aspect.

Sir Edward Grey, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has visited His Majesty the King to discuss the situation.

An urgent meeting of the Cabinet has been called.

Lloyds are refusing to insure against war risks.

London, July 23, 8 p.m.  
The following is the result of the race for the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood:—

Baxted ..... 1  
Great Surprise ..... 2  
Mercurio ..... 3

Tokyo, July 26.  
The Foreign Traders' Association has proposed to the Department for Foreign Affairs a scheme for concluding a Reciprocal Treaty with the United States of America.

London, July 26, 7.10 p.m.  
In the 1,010 miles aviation flight, French Lieutenant Count de Beaulieu, alias Andre Beaumont, won the £10,000 "Daily Mail" prize in the time of 22 hours, 23 minutes, 18 seconds.

Vedrine was second.

London, July 26, 7.10 p.m.  
The result of the race for the Goodwood Plate was as follows:—

Ignition ..... 1  
Pilo ..... 2  
Cardinal Beaumont ..... 3

London, July 26, 7.10 p.m.  
The Admiralty are abandoning armour plating the new eighteen thousand tons battleships.

### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, July 21, 8.40 a.m.  
Lord Lansdowne's reference to "free agents" in his speech on the third reading of the Parliament Bill in the House of Lords, is interpreted as an intention ultimately to yield.

The "Daily Graphic" expresses the belief that Lord Lansdowne will support the Government, if Lord Halsbury and Lord Willoughby de Broke press their resistance when the Bill is returned from the House of Commons.

London, July 22, 1.15 a.m.  
The Cabinet considered the situation after a conference between Right Hon. H. H. Asquith (the Premier) and the Master of Elibank (Chief Liberal Whip).

London, July 22, 7.15 a.m.  
A meeting of Lord Lansdowne's supporters was summoned to Lansdowne House, at which some one hundred and fifty Unionists attended. The proceedings were held in private, but it is understood that the leaders deprecated the carrying of matters to extremes.

A letter was read from the Prime Minister addressed to Mr. A. J. Balfour, the Leader of the Opposition, stating that Mr. Asquith thought it courteous and right to let him know that the Government were unable to accept the Lords' amendments.

If necessary he would advise His Majesty the King to exercise his prerogative to secure the passing of the Bill into law substantially as it left the Commons.

His Majesty had signified that he would consider it his duty to act on that advice.

The meeting arrived at no decision.

Previous to this there had been a meeting of Unionists at Mr. Balfour's residence, those present including Lord Lansdowne, Lord Selborne, Lord Salisbury, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. G. Wyndham and Mr. Bonar Law.

London, July 22, 1.15 a.m.  
The result of the by-election at Luton was as follows:—

C. Harmsworth (L.) 7619  
Hickman (C) ..... 7006

Liberal majority 613  
London, July 21, 5.40 p.m.  
In the debate in the House of Commons on the Colonial Estimates, Sir Clement Hill urged a more liberal Land Ordinance for East Africa.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald denounced the removal of Northern Masai from the Protectorate.

Right Hon. Lewis Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, in his reply, defended the removal of Masai and emphasised the safeguards which had been imposed. He was convinced, he said, that its removal was an advantage to the Masai themselves, to the other tribes and to the Protectorate itself, and would serve towards good government and the progress of civilisation.

Referring to the acquittal of the Hon. Galbraith Cole, Lord Enniskillen's son, who had been in custody on the charge of shooting a native, the Colonial Secretary said that it was found that trial by jury in East Africa leads to constant miscarriage of justice, the Government shall consider steps to prevent it.

With regard to land tenure in East Africa, Lord Kitchener thought the terms so good that he himself had become a leaseholder. Mr. Harcourt contended that the Government, whilst providing sufficiently for the development of the land system, was securing for itself a fair small return in the future.

London, July 21, 8.5 p.m.  
The betting in the Stewards' Cup Race to be run on Tuesday next, is as follows:—

9 to 1 against Sunningdale.  
10 to 1 Romney and Runnymede.

100 to 9 Borrow.  
100 to 8 Poor Boy.  
100 to 7 Mount Felix and Vesta.

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### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, July 21, 9.20 a.m.  
The "Berliner Tageblatt" suggests that Germany's action in connection with the Agadir incident in Morocco, the Government's decision to open up the Ouyambi Territory in Damaraland (where the massacre of a German patrol has been reported), and the Caprivi strip of Namaland, are all indications of concerted action being taken with a view to the realisation of the dream of a great German domain in West Africa, from Pretoria to Orange River.

London, July 21, 1.45 p.m.  
There were wild scenes at Cardiff yesterday in connection with the striking strikers.

The strikers looted the quarters of the Chinese crews and made bonfires of their belongings.

After a mass meeting attended by fifty thousand persons in the evening the mob raided a score of Chinese laundries and committed great damage.

In London the dockers have resolved to strike.

At Barry the dockers have already struck work in sympathy with those of Newport and Cardiff.

The Seamen's Union leader at Sunderland has declared that all the shipping on the north-east coast would be brought to a standstill next week unless the Union was recognised by the shipowners.

London, July 21, 4.45 p.m.  
In the Luton by-election, the Liberal candidate was elected by a majority of 613 votes, the polling being:—

Cecil Harmsworth (L.) 7619  
Hickman (C) ..... 7006

London, July 21, 8.40 a.m.  
Sir Matthew Nathan, Secretary to the Post Office, has been appointed to be Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, on the appointment of Sir Robert Chambers to succeed as Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, the Right Hon. Sir George H. Murray, who has resigned.

London, July 22, 12.30 a.m.  
Handson has accepted the Marylebone's invitation to take a place in the English XI going to Australia.

London, July 21, 5.40 p.m.  
Great crowds assembled in Edinburgh to bid farewell to the Royal Party on their departure for London at the conclusion of their visit to the Scottish Capital.

London, July 21, 5.40 p.m.  
In the King's Prize the Silver Medalist was Garrod, of Oxford University, with a score of 193, Trainor being second with a score of 192.

Bombay, July 23rd, 6.50 a.m.  
The Washington Senate has passed the Reciprocity Bill in its original form by voting down amendments.

It is believed that President Taft signed the Bill yesterday.

Durban, July 22nd, 8.35 p.m.  
A start has been made for the "Daily Mail" £10,000 aviation prize.

The course is triangular and covers a distance of 1,010 miles from London to Stirling, and back through Bristol to London.

There are twelve compulsory stops at principal towns, and the same aeroplane must be used throughout.

The latest in the afternoon when the start was made was intense. Over twenty airmen started in the preliminary stage from Brooklands to Hendon.

Aviator Kemp, who made a practice flight, had a miraculous escape, a wing of his aeroplane breaking, and he, along with it, falling from a great height.

Durban, July 21, 12.50 a.m.  
The Cardiff strike is settled.

The seamen have reached an agreement with employers, who will recognize the Union.

Other workers have agreed to resume employment on Monday. Grievances will be considered later.

Durban, July 22nd, 5.5 p.m.  
The death is announced of Sir Percy Bunting.

### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Durban, July 22nd, 8.45 a.m.  
The Duke of Westminster has offered to take over the America Polo Cup Recovery Fund and ponies.

The Hurlingham Club has accepted the offer and has decided to challenge for 1912.

Durban, July 22nd, 5.5 p.m.  
Veteran Sparkes of London has won the St. George's prize at Bisleigh with a score of 143.

Durban, July 22, 11.10 p.m.  
Lieutenant Porte of the British Navy came to grief soon after starting. His machine fell sixty feet and was wrecked.

The aviator was unhurt.

Durban, July 22nd, 11.10 p.m.  
Beaumont was the first to reach Hendon, but Vedrine, who started afterwards, recorded the quickest time.

Durban, July 22nd, 11.10 p.m.  
Consequent upon the spread of the Labour troubles in Wales two squadrons of cavalry and one battalion of infantry have been ordered to Bristol.

London, July 22, 1.55 p.m.  
A telegram from Paris states that Alcazar, Lieutenant Thiriet, the French instructor of the Moroccan troops, on entering Alcazar, was arrested by the Spanish post on guard and was struck.

Afterwards he was taken before the Spanish commander who insulted him, but ordered his release.

London, July 21, 12.50 a.m.  
A despatch from Paris states that Alcazar, Lieutenant Thiriet on returning to quarters, after the incident, was arrested by the police patrol and conveyed to the Spanish barracks, the French Consul protesting, but was released after an hour's detention.

London, July 22, 1.55 p.m.  
At the Bankers and Merchants Banquet at the Mansion House, the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, responding to the toast of "Prosperity to the Public Purse," said that peace was the first condition of prosperity, but it was essential at all hazards that Great Britain must maintain her place of prestige among the Powers.

If the situation were forced upon us, wherein peace was only procurable by a surrender of the great and beneficent position held by Britain, won through centuries of heroism and achievement, by allowing her to be treated, when her interests were vitally affected, as if of no account in the cabinet of nations, then, he said emphatically that peace at that price would be a humiliation and could not be tolerated by a great country like ours.

The "Standard" says that the situation were forced upon us, wherein peace was only procurable by a surrender of the great and beneficent position held by Britain, won through centuries of heroism and achievement, by allowing her to be treated, when her interests were vitally affected, as if of no account in the cabinet of nations, then, he said emphatically that peace at that price would be a humiliation and could not be tolerated by a great country like ours.

London, July 22, 2.20 p.m.  
The newspapers make a feature of the speech of Mr. Lloyd George, which is generally regarded as a warning to Germany in connection with affairs in Morocco.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that Mr. Lloyd George read the passage from manuscript with great deliberation and that it may be taken as embodying the judgment of yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet. Further, that it is meant as a word in season in view of the situation arising out of Germany's action in Morocco.

The "Standard" says that the situation is apparently deemed sufficiently serious for the Government to seek the first opportunity of expressing their determination to uphold British prestige at all costs.

London, July 23, 9.20 a.m.  
Messages from Berlin say that Mr. Lloyd George's speech at the Mansion House has been received with astonishment in Germany.

The press and official circles refuse to believe that his words are addressed to Germany, as negotiations with France are proceeding normally.

London, July 23, 5.10 p.m.  
The result of the by-election in West Somerset is as follows:—

Bolen (Unionist) ..... 5025  
Ward (Liberal) ..... 4421

### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, July 22, 8.5 p.m.  
Mr. John Redmond has tabled an amendment to the Insurance Bill, proposing to constitute a separate Insurance Commissioner with a central office in Dublin, who shall collect all the Irish funds.

London, July 22, 8.5 p.m.  
Considerable significance is attached to the announcement made this afternoon that a public dinner is to be given to Lord Halsbury on Wednesday in recognition of his services to the Unionist Party, as showing a determination to support him in insisting upon the Lords' amendments to the Parliament Bill as the last safeguard of the constitution. Lord Selborne will preside, and will be supported by the Marquis of Salisbury and the Right Hon. George Wyndham, while Lord Lytton and Lord Willoughby de Broke are acting as organisers in the Lords, and Mr. F. E. Smith and Right Hon. Sir E. H. Carson in the Commons.

London, July 22, 8.45 a.m.  
According to Unionist accounts of the meeting at Lansdowne House, Lord Lansdowne recommended submission to the superior force. His Lordship was supported in his view by Lord Curzon, Lord Staldwyn, the Duke of Devonshire, and Lord Harris, whereas Lord Selborne, the Duke of Norfolk, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Duke of Bedford and Lord Willoughby de Broke urged resistance to the end.

London, July 22, 8.45 a.m.  
The "Daily Mail" and the "Daily Telegraph" admit that the crisis has ended.

The "Morning Post" and the "Standard" advocate resistance.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that Mr. Asquith, the Premier, has addressed a second letter to Lord Lansdowne, asking for an assurance that the Bill should be passed in its original form.

Lord Lansdowne in his reply said that he was unable at present to give such an assurance, thus indicating that the extremists were still unsubdued and that the immediate creation of Peers would perhaps be necessary.

The "Standard's" Lobbyist agrees with the "Daily Graphic's" statement of yesterday that Lord Lansdowne will support the Government if the extremists in the House of Lords challenge a division.

London, July 23, 1.45 p.m.  
Several newspapers intimate that it is the intention of the Government to postpone consideration of the Lords' amendments for a week, employing the interval to arrange the formalities for the instantaneous creation of fifty Peers, who, with the present Government supporters, will be able to outvote any of the Peers refusing to accept Lord Lansdowne's advice and persisting in resistance.

Meanwhile, Lord Lansdowne will be asked to guarantee the passing of the original Bill.

London, July 23, 9.20 a.m.  
Mr. J. L. Garvin, the editor of "The Observer," appealing for a large attendance at the public banquet to Lord Halsbury in recognition of his public services, says that "No surrender" represents the conviction of the mass of the Party and the majority of the leaders.

In the event of surrender, he says, the Party will be split up and never be reconstructed. The present leadership is a grave thing and the Party are still ignorant of Mr. Balfour's real mind in this matter.

London, July 22, 11.10 p.m.  
The following County Cricket returns are reported:—

Essex won by 182 runs.  
Lancashire won by 10 wickets.  
Essex won by 7 wickets.  
Northants won by 44 runs.

London, July 23, 1.45 a.m.  
In the competition for the King's Prize at Bisleigh, the winner was Clifford of Canada, with a score of 319.

### REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, July 23, 1.45 p.m.  
There has been great friction owing to the Moors in Lieutenant Thiriet's force deserting to the Spaniards.

(?) Colonel Silvestre has telegraphed the Government that Lieutenant Thiriet has been assaulted.

A supposed deserter drew a revolver and boxed the ears of a Spanish corporal who interposed. He was afterwards conducted into the presence of Colonel Silvestre, who refused to hold him in custody as a prisoner.

London, July 22, 11.10 p.m.  
It is reported from London that the Premier (Right Hon. H. H. Asquith) has been received in audience by His Majesty the King at Buckingham Palace.

London, July 22, 12.50 a.m.  
At Cardiff a settlement has been arrived at as between the striker seamen and the shipowners, who have agreed to recognise the Union.

Other workers have agreed to resume work on Monday, their grievances to be considered thereafter.

London, July 25, 12.50 a.m.  
First the Right Hon. A. J. Ball four, Leader of the Opposition, next Lord Lansdowne, and then the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Prime Minister, have had audiences with H.M. King George at Buckingham Palace.

London, July 24, 11.40 p.m.  
From Constantinople it is reported that fire broke out in the city and raged for fourteen hours.

An area of two square miles was devastated.

It is roughly estimated that over five thousand houses have been destroyed.

The fire is the worst that has occurred in the Turkish capital since 1870, when Pera, a suburb of the city, was burned out.

The general staff building has been burned down.

There are rumours that political incendiarism was the cause of the outbreak, which took place at several points simultaneously.

London, July 24, 12.10 p.m.  
A further message from Constantinople says that the conflagration broke out in Stamboul in the afternoon and was still burning at midnight, although slackening.

Several hundred houses have been destroyed.

London, July 25, 7.15 a.m.  
A despatch from Constantinople states that the Turkish Minister for War was injured yesterday by the fall of a burning beam.

To-day the fire in the wood-built quarter of Balat has been raging fiercely for five hours.

London, July 24, 10.45 p.m.  
Seventeen airmen started in the aeroplane race from Hendon to Edinburgh.

Vedrine reached Edinburgh in exactly seven hours, and Beaumont in seven hours and twenty minutes, including compulsory landings, each of half an hour's duration, at Harrogate and Newcastle.

The Englishman, Valentino, finished in twelve hours.

The remainder of the entrants broke down at various points.

London, July 24, 2.10 p.m.  
One hundred men belonging to the body of Spanish troops stationed at Alcazar in Morocco have been sent down to Larache, stricken down with malaria.

There have been three deaths.

London, July 24, 7 p.m.  
M. Fournier, the noted motorist, was killed at Le Mans in France, as the result of an accident to his car.

At the time of the fatality, M. Fournier was leading in the race for the Grand Prix, his automobile travelling at a rate of over sixty miles an hour.



SPECIAL  
TELEGRAMS.

Tokyo, July 27.

A tremendous rainstorm descended upon Tokyo and the vicinity, last night, causing landslides, destruction of numerous houses, and the wreck or stranding of many ships.

In Tokyo alone, forty-eight deaths were reported.

London, July 27, 7.10 p.m.

Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Prime Minister, has endorsed the declaration made by Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, with reference to the situation in Morocco, regarding the Government's determination to maintain British prestige.

Great Britain, the Premier said, was no party to the Franco-German conversations.

The Anglo-French Agreement of 1904 might necessitate her intervention in the matter.

Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Opposition leader, declared that people who imagined that British political differences would facilitate a policy which the country otherwise would reject, utterly mistook the temper of the British nation.

Mr. Balfour assured the Government of the patriotism of the Opposition.

London, July 27, 7.10 p.m.

The result of the race for the Goodwood Cup was as under:—

Kilbroney ..... 1  
Martingale ..... 2  
Yellow Slave ..... 3

London, July 27, 7.10 p.m.

Two hundred and seventy-six Peers have intimated their willingness to support Lord Lansdowne in his attitude towards the Parliament Bill, as against the House of Lords extremists.

London, July 27, 7.10 p.m.

French Lieutenant Comenau, alias Andre Beaumont, who won the "Daily Mail" prize of £10,000 in the aviation race of 1,010 miles, afterwards visited King George at Buckingham Palace.

REUTERS  
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 25, 9.40 a.m.

Constantinople messages state that during the conflagration in the city, bluejackets from the English, the German, the French and the Italian guardships, with pumps, were most active in fighting the flames and in assisting in the work of rescue.

The Balata quarter, which is mostly Jewish, has been destroyed.

London, July 25, 9.40 a.m.

A telegram from Buenos Ayres states that Argentina and Venezuela have signed the Arbitration Treaty.

London, July 25, 9.40 a.m.

A message from Ottawa intimates that in the House of Commons Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister of Canada, announced that whilst the Government in England had ordered preparations for a General Election, he was confident that the verdict of the electorate would be in favour of the Reciprocity Treaty as between Canada and the United States.

London, July 25, 3.30 p.m.

The Liberal papers denounce the display made by the Unionists in the House of Commons on the occasion of the final debate on the Parliament Bill as "impotent imbecility."

The comments of the Conservative Press are taken as indicative of a Party split.

The "Morning Post," the "Standard" and the "Daily Mail" consider that Mr. Asquith's reception in the House of Commons will be regarded as one of "shameless and unexampled violence."

The "Daily Telegraph" says that "it was a case of sheer brutality, senseless and insolent."

"The interruptions were simply disgusting."

Such an exhibition of political unwisdom on the part of the extremists ought to lead to a speedy collapse, whatever influence they might possess.

London, July 25, 3.30 p.m.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Leader of the Opposition, has postponed an important speech which he was to deliver to the City Conservatives to-day.

REUTERS  
TELEGRAMS.

The "Morning Post" says that the postponement of the delivery of the speech is the result of a disagreement in the committee as to the terms of the resolution to be submitted to the meeting.

There is a growing dislike to those of the Party who are showing the white flag, and who might be provoked to angry scenes.

London, July 25, 3.30 p.m.

The organisers of the banquet to Lord Halsbury in recognition of his services to the Unionist Party, state that there will be present at the function one hundred and ten, including Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

A strong letter from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain will be read.

London, July 25, 3.30 p.m.

Lord Lansdowne has addressed a letter to his followers, requesting are in favour of his policy.

One hundred and ten have signified assent.

London, July 25, 3.30 p.m.

Many Unionist members of the House of Commons are signing the memorial to the Premier, Mr. Asquith, regretting the personal discourtesy shown towards him in yesterday's scene, which, the memorial asserts, must have been pre-arranged by a group of irreconcilables.

London, July 25, 3.30 p.m.

In a Court Circular it is announced that His Majesty the King has postponed his visit to Goodwood owing to the political crisis.

London, July 25, 2.10 a.m.

In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. H. H. Asquith, the Premier, received an ovation.

Lord Hugh Cecil, who was prominent in what the Liberals describe as yesterday's "Hughliganism," attempted to put a supplementary question, but his voice was drowned in shouts of "Divide" and "Hottentot."

A wrangle ensued in the course of which Mr. Asquith characterised another member's question as insolent.

Ultimately, the House went into Committee of Supply.

It was noteworthy that Mr. F. Servatius Party, left the Front Bench for the next and that Lord Hugh Cecil was below the Gangway.

London, July 25, 9.45 p.m.

The arrangements for the Party dinner to be given to Lord Halsbury have been completed.

It is announced that upwards of one hundred and fifty Peers and one hundred Commons will attend.

The names of the Duke of Northumberland and of Lord Milner are included in the toast list.

London, July 26, 3.30 p.m.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Leader of the Opposition, in his speech to City Conservatives, said he thought the majority of the Lords should support Lord Lansdowne.

The real character of the peril, he added, was obscured by the clouds of controversy. There was no resemblance between a Peer proposing a vote to restore the Lords' amendments and a soldier dying at his post.

London, July 26, 7.10 a.m.

Lord St. Aldwyn had an audience in the afternoon with Mr. Balfour which was followed by a lengthy interview with Lord Lansdowne.

London, July 25, 3.30 p.m.

At the Biscay Rifle Meeting, the King's Prize was won by Clifford, of Canada, with a score of 310.

London, July 25, 3.30 p.m.

A Tehran message states that the Majlis has voted for the removal of the Premier Sipahdri from the Cabinet.

A number of reactionaries have been arrested.

London, July 25, 3.30 p.m.

The governmentally inspired papers in Berlin are now most bitter in their denouncement of the speech of the Right Hon. D. Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, which they describe as an "inadmissible interference with the negotiations of which the nature cannot be known."

Advice in the form of a threat, they declare, cannot be tolerated.

London, July 26, 7.10 a.m.

There are rumours that the situation in Morocco is becoming acute. Also there is a talk of German mobilising four hundred thousand reservists.

REUTERS  
TELEGRAMS.

A special meeting of the Cabinet has been summoned at the House of Commons in the afternoon to consider the situation in Morocco.

The French Ambassador and the Austrian Ambassador have each visited the Foreign Office.

Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Minister, had an audience of one hour's duration with the King at Buckingham Palace, after having previously conferred with Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George.

London, July 25, 3.30 p.m.

The rainfall of yesterday evening brought to an end the twenty-four days' drought which had been experienced in the South of England.

London, July 25, 4.40 p.m.

Owing to a severe cold, His Holiness Pope Leo has suspended all audiences at the Vatican.

London, July 25, 2.10 a.m.

The Pelagic Sealing Treaty between Great Britain, the United States, Russia and Japan has been ratified at Washington.

London, July 25, 9.45 p.m.

The death is announced of Sir William Tyrone Power.

London, July 25, 9.45 p.m.

The aviators Beaumont and Vendries, in the race from Edinburgh, via Stirling and Glasgow, to Carlisle, finished neck and neck, despite the fact of Vendries losing his way at Glasgow.

Valentine, the English aeroplanist, met with an accident after leaving Stirling.

Everywhere along the route, enormous crowds witnessed the flight of the airships.

London, July 25, 4.10 p.m.

Hobbs and Strudwick have accepted the invitation of the Marylebone Cricket Club to play in the English XI against Australia.

Douglas has also accepted a place.

London, July 25, 9.45 p.m.

Notts won by an innings and four runs.

Warwickshire won by seven wickets.

London, July 25, 1.45 p.m.

Additional probabilities for the race for the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood are:—

Uncle Pat.

Bobbin II.

London, July 25, 8 p.m.

Prince San will be ridden by Fox, Levauger by O'Neill, Bobbin II. by Robbins, Great Surprise by Ringstead, Romney by Sharpe, Mount Felix by Huxley, and Ouida Halfa by Stokes.

London, July 25, 8 p.m.

St. Anton was scratched at 12.53 p.m. to-day, also Uncle Pat and Spanish Prince.

London, July 25, 2.10 a.m.

The result of the race for the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood was as follows:—

Braxted ..... 1

Great Surprise ..... 2

Mercurio ..... 3

Nineteen ran. Braxted won by three-quarters of a length, and one length separated second and third. The field got away to a good start. At the half distance, Braxted led from Mercurio, Runnymede and Great Surprise, and won easily.

The betting was 25 to 1 against Braxted, 10 to 1 Great Surprise, and 6 to 1 Mercurio.

London, July 24, 7 a.m.

Lord Curzon, in a letter to "The Times," defends, at length, the policy of not forcing a election of Peers, and appeals to those differing from his views to place the true interests of the country above immediate Party considerations.

He expresses the belief that the country has only to see the Bill in operation for a few years in order to be convinced of its arbitrariness and injustice.

"If the new Peers are created," continues his Lordship, "we prevent this by substituting machinery infinitely more dangerous and more despotic. We expedite and render certain Home Rule and Disestablishment and gratuitously increase the Government's power for mischief."

He denies that the creation of new Peers would hasten reform, as the whole Party machinery in both Houses would be exercised to perpetuate conditions so advantageous to the Radicals.

Finally the creation of Peers would drag the Throne into Party politics and inevitably, however wrongly, cause resentment against the Crown.

REUTERS  
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 24, 7 a.m.

It is the intention of the Government to postpone the rejection of the Lords' amendments for a few days.

It appears to be confirmed that the Government are considering their line of action with a view to the movements within the Unionist Party.

A hustling policy would probably defeat its own ends.

London, July 24, 7.45 p.m.

The scene in the House of Commons was one of exceptional animation and excitement. The House was thronged. The Premier, Mr. H. H. Asquith, on entering was greeted by Ministerial cheers and the frantic waving of handkerchiefs.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, Leader of the Opposition, got an equal ovation.

London, July 25, 7.10 a.m.

The scene in the House of Commons last night was one of the stormiest ever witnessed.

Mr. H. H. Asquith, the Premier, stood at the table for twenty minutes and essayed frequently to speak, but his voice was drowned in frantic cries of "Traitor," "Dictator, Redmond" and "Divide, divide," and cheers.

The Speaker repeatedly intervened, but with small success.

Ultimately Mr. Asquith began reciting the history of the Bill.

When he mentioned the death of King Edward, there were vehement shouts of "Who killed him? You did!"

Mr. Asquith continued, amid such interruptions that he had to cut his speech short, merely declaring that unless the House of Lords passed the Bill with only such alterations as did not interfere with their principles, the Government would invoke the prerogative of the Crown. This declaration was greeted with cries of "Shame."

Mr. A. J. Balfour followed, expressing regret frankly that the Premier had not been given a hearing.

Mr. Balfour went on to say that the heat shown upon this occasion was excessive but the excess was to be deprecated.

The Government at one stroke, if they misused the prerogative of the Crown, destroyed the independence of the Second Chamber and arrogated to themselves powers possessed by no Republican dictator.

Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary, moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. F. E. Smith (Conservative) then rose, but his voice was drowned by the shouts of the Ministerialists.

Thereupon the Speaker suspended the sitting.

It is not expected that the discussion of the Lords' amendments will be resumed for several days, but it is expected that the interval will be utilized for negotiations.

London, July 25, 8.55 a.m.

Mr. Asquith's interrupted speech has been communicated to the Press. In his prepared speech the Premier criticised the Lords' amendments in detail and said that taken as a whole they amounted to a rejection of the Bill and a flat negation of the decision of the country.

In justification, the Government would have to resort to the prerogative of the Crown as unconstitutional. He quoted the precedent of 1832, detailing the history thereof in order to show its identity with the present procedure.

"I need hardly say," the Premier meant to announce, "that we do not desire the Royal prerogative to be exercised and we trust that the necessity for it may be avoided. There can be nothing derogatory or humiliating to a great Party in admitting defeat. Nobody asks that they should accept the defeat as final. They have only to convince our countrymen that they are right and we are wrong and can repeal the Bill, believing that the chances of a satisfactory issue may thereby be improved."

The Premier said in conclusion that he did not propose that day to ask the House to take any action with regard to the Lords' amendments but would move the adjournment of the debate.

REUTERS  
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 24, 10.15 p.m.

For the Stewards' Cup race (six furlongs), ran this afternoon at Goodwood, the following were the probable starters and jockeys:—

Golden Rod, F. Templeman.

Mercurio, Trigg.

Hallaton, Saxby.

Poor Boy, Maher.

William Box, Donoghue.

Summingdale, F. Wootton.

Prince San, Mun-ro.

Runnymede, Rickaby.

Levauger, William Griggs.

Saint Anton, Watts.

Falaise II, Whalley.

Great Surprise, Duller.

Borrow, Martin.

Braxted, Winter.

Mount Felix, Ringstead.

Ouida Halfa, Calder.

Vesta, Bowley.

Saint Mac, Longhurst.

Jockeys have not yet been selected for Spanish Prince and Romney.

London, July 24, 6.55 p.m.

The betting in the Stewards' Cup is as follows:—

9 to 1 against Mercurio and Borrow.

10 to 1 Poor Boy.

100 to 1 Runnymede.

100 to 1 Summingdale, Romney and Great Surprise.

100 to 1 Vesta.

London, July 24, 2.20 a.m.

Bombay messages say that the weakness and intermittent character of the monsoon is causing increasing anxiety everywhere.

London, July 24, 6.50 p.m.

The Hon. Andrew Fisher, Prime Minister of Australia, in the course of an interview published in the "Review of Reviews," said that the so-called British Empire is not an Empire.

"We are," he continued, "a very loose association of five nations, each independent of each other, although for the time being in fraternal co-operative union with the others, but only on the condition that if at any moment, for any cause, we decide to terminate the connection, no one can say usay."

"There is no necessity for us to say that we will or will not take part in England's wars."

"If we were threatened," he continued, "we should have to decide whether to defend ourselves or whether, if we thought the war unjust and England's enemy right, we should haul down the Union Jack, hoist our own flag, and start on our own."

The Sydney daily newspapers unanimously deplore and repudiate the Premier's statements, which they declare to be a gross misrepresentation of the Australian spirit and a perversion of his office.

London, July 26, 8.15 a.m.

There was an outbreak of rioting amongst the coal miners of Rhonda Valley yesterday evening.

Stone-throwing was indulged in and there were baton charges by the police.

Several persons were injured. Military troops cleared the hillside and dispersed the rioters.

London, July 26, 8.15 a.m.

Beaumont and Vendries, the two leading competitors in the aviation circuit race, have arrived at Bristol after a most exciting race from Edinburgh.

Vendries was only twenty minutes behind Beaumont, although he landed by mistake half a mile off the aerodrome, thus losing another hour.

The British competitors, Valentine and Hamel, arrived at Glasgow and Edinburgh respectively yesterday evening.

London, July 26, 9.35 p.m.

Beaumont won the aviation prize of £10,000 offered by the "Daily Mail," completing the distance of 1,010 miles in 22 hours and 28 minutes.

He showed amazing skill and endurance throughout the journey.

On landing at Broadlands, the spectators carried him shoulder high and gave him a great ovation. Vendries, who finished in the time of 23 hours and 24 minutes, also got most enthusiastic ovations from the crowds at Exeter, Salisbury and Brighton.

The last stages of the race were attended with the utmost excitement and Vendries was congratulated on his gallant effort.

The next competitors in the race have just quitted Glasgow.

REUTERS  
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 26, 10.40 a.m.

Beaumont started from Bristol at 4.50, Vendries at 4.52. Hamel left Edinburgh at 3.38.

London, July 26, 11.40 a.m.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Leader of the Opposition, in a letter addressed to Lord Newton, dwells upon the danger created by the Parliament Bill.

The right hon. gentlemen counsel Unionists not to quarrel over the procedure within the House of Lords but to prepare for a great struggle outside.

The campaign, he says, has only just begun, and unity and discipline are essential to ultimate victory.

London, July 26, 10.10 a.m.

"The Times" in an article on the subject, expresses the trust that Mr. Balfour's letter will profoundly modify the eloquence of the speakers at the coming Party banquet to Lord Halsbury.

Lord Milner, Lord Selbourne, Mr. Austen Chamberlain and the others (says "The Times") must realise that they have no power except the power to damage the Party.

London, July 26, 9.45 a.m.

Mr. Balfour's letter is of a most emphatic character.

He says:—"With Lord Lansdowne I stand; with Lord Lansdowne I am ready if need be to fall."

"Is there," he asks, "anything worthy to be called fighting in the course recommended by friends of ours who are canvassing against Lord Lansdowne?"

"Is it heroic to fail to see that it requires the exercise of any military virtue?"

London, July 26, 9.45 a.m.

A better feeling is evident in the columns of the Conservative Press, which announces that the Halsbury dinner is in no way intended as antagonistic to Mr. Balfour or Lord Lansdowne.

The "Standard," which hitherto has been recalcitrant, says that it is better to follow the Unionist leaders' possible erroneous strategy than to render that strategy ineffectual by insubordination and want of discipline.

The "Daily Mail" declares that it would be sheer folly for the Unionists to disregard Mr. Balfour's definite lead.

The "Morning Post" adheres to its former view but ridicules the idea of a Party split.

London, July 26, 9.45 a.m.

At a meeting of the City Conservative Association yesterday, a vote of confidence in Mr. Balfour was passed.

London, July 26, 9.45 a.m.

A meeting was held yesterday of the Unionist members of the House of Commons to protest against the treatment meted out to the Premier on the occasion of his speech on the Parliament Bill.

The meeting was invaded by uninvited members and, after much recrimination, it broke up without result.

London, July 27, 3.30 a.m.

The company at the Party dinner given to Lord Halsbury to-night included some of the most prominent Unionists in both Houses.

Among the latest adherents who attended were Lord Waldgrave, Viscount Churchill, the Unionist Whips, Lord Roberts, Lord Winchester, and Lord Plymouth.

Lord Selbourne, in proposing the toast of Lord Halsbury's health, read a telegram from the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain heartily supporting the policy of the Unionist Party.

His Lordship in the course of a most fighting speech, declaring for no surrender, stated that a division in the Party could solely result upon the creation of new Peers.

When that issue was put, the Party would close their ranks.

Lord Halsbury



REUTERS  
TELEGRAMS.

The last time, said his Lordship, that Peers were created, three of whom were impeached, two of whom fled the country, while the other was imprisoned in the Tower.

Lord Milner said the Peers had never gone to a fight with greater reluctance, but they would be wanting in self-respect if they in any way shared the responsibility for the creation of Peers. Let the government, he said, appoint its own agents to do the evil work.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain in his speech declared that Mr. Asquith, the Premier, had tricked the Opposition, entrapped the Crown, and deceived the people. "We," he added, "as loyal subjects of the crown, and honest servants of the people, will do our best to prevent repetition of the outrage."

When the speaker described Mr. Asquith as a trickster the banquet hall echoed with cries of "Faitor."

Mr. Austen Chamberlain was so greeted with cries of "Future senior."

In the course of the after-dinner proceedings a telegram was read on Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who said that the country was indebted to Lord Halsbury for his fusing a surrender of principles this crisis of England's fate.

London, July 27, 11.0 a.m.

Two hundred and thirty Peers have pledged themselves to support Lord Lansdowne's proposals the 26th instant.

London, July 27, 2.5 p.m.

In the course of the debate in the House of Commons on the Indian Budget, Colonel Yate explained that the Indian people were receiving no compensation for the loss they had sustained through the suppression of the opium traffic, and urged the prohibition of the export of morphine and cocaine from Europe.

Mr. E. S. Montagu, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for India, in the debate, claimed the sympathy of the House of Commons for all who were doing their part in the work of eradicating the immoral opium industry—first, for the Chinese, who were showing admirable zeal in their endeavours to this end; then for the Indian taxpayers, who were willingly and cheerfully making sacrifice in this matter.

London, July 27, 5.30 p.m.

A Brussels telegram states that Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and the Prince Consort have arrived at the Belgian capital on visit to their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians.

At a banquet given at the palace in honour of the Royal visitors, speeches of the most complimentary description were made by the King and by Queen Wilhelmina, emphasising the friendship and confidence existing between the two nations.

"The Times" correspondent at Brussels writes that there exists in Belgium considerable feeling in favour of a definite understanding being arrived at with Holland. The possibility of military arrangement has been under discussion for some time.

London, July 27, 5.30 p.m.

King Alfonso of Spain and Queen Victoria have arrived in London on a visit.

Ex-King Manuel of Portugal visited King Alfonso on his arrival.

London, July 27, 5.30 p.m.

A despatch from India states that continued anxiety prevails regarding the feebleness of the monsoon in India.

London, July 27, 2.45 p.m.

An additional probable starter in the race for the Goodwood Cup is Mirador, with Clark up.

London, July 28, 12.15 a.m.

The result of the race was as follows:—

Kilbroney ..... 1  
Martingale ..... 2  
Yellow Slave ..... 3

Five ran. St. Crispin and Martingale made the running until close to home, when Kilbroney challenged and won by a head from the latter. Yellow Slave finished a length and a half behind Martingale.

The betting was as under:—  
4 to 1 against Kilbroney.  
8 to 1 Martingale.  
7 to 2 Yellow Slave.  
Mirador did not run.  
London, July 27, 10.40 p.m.

Rhodes has accepted a place in the English Cricket XI, which is to visit Australia shortly.

REUTERS  
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 27, 1.30 p.m.

The debate in the House of Commons on the Foreign Estimates was continued, various questions being raised.

Sir Edward Grey, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in replying to remarks made by members, referred to the state of affairs in Albania and expressed anxiety and regret over recent occurrences there.

Great Britain's support of the new regime, he said, depended upon its power to produce order.

He would not say that the Powers would not intervene in case of the emergency being serious enough. Intervention would mean the destruction of the new regime.

Advancing to Egyptian affairs, Sir Edward Grey paid a tribute to the late Sir Eldon Gorst, British Agent in Egypt.

Lord Kitchener's appointment, he went on to say, was a civil one. It did not mean a change from a policy of civil government and reform to a military and reactionary policy.

Sir Edward, in conclusion, paid a tribute to Lord Kitchener's impartiality. He had avoided the stirring up of strife and shown considerable diplomatic qualities in smoothing over difficulties.

The Foreign Estimates were adopted.

London, July 27, 3.55 p.m.

All the newspapers to-day have leaders and special articles upon the Moroccan difficulty.

Some of these are of an alarmist tone, testifying to a growing feeling of anxiety concerning Anglo-German relations.

A statement on the subject is expected to be made by Mr. Asquith, the Premier, to-day, and is eagerly awaited.

London, July 27, 3.55 p.m.

Admiral Sir Arthur W. Moore, Naval Officer Commanding at Portsmouth, announces that certain battleships and cruisers belonging to the Atlantic Fleet are returning to Portsmouth in order to give leave to the crews, which means that they will be at Portsmouth for a month.

The newspapers point out that the whole of the Third Division of the Home Fleet, which had been mobilised for the Coronation, was placed on a peace footing upon the very day on which the Atlantic Fleet was recalled.

London, July 28, 7.5 a.m.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, in connection with Morocco, the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, said that affairs there had reached a point where they will become increasingly embarrassing and anxious, unless a solution is found.

"I cannot say," declared the Premier, "whether the present subject of the present Anglo-German conversations affects British interests, until we know the ultimate result."

"We cordially desire that they will result in a settlement which shall be honourable and satisfactory to both countries and not prejudicial to British interests."

"We do not think of attempting to interfere in any territorial arrangements made between France and Germany West Africa, which those directly interested consider reasonable."

"But, failing a settlement, we must become active parties in discussing the Moroccan situation. This will only be our duty in defence of British interests."

Mr. A. J. Balfour said that the careful and guarded statement made by the Premier did not require any comment or criticism.

If foreign critics supposed that we could be wiped off the map because we had some political difficulties, they little knew the British temper.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald said that the labourites in England would co-operate with the labourites of Germany and France to the last moment in the interests of peace.

The Yokohama office of the C. P. R. is in receipt of a wireless message from the R.M.S. Empress of China, sent at midnight, Sunday, 23rd July, when the vessel was 1,100 miles distant from Japan, advising all well and that the commander expects to reach Yokohama on the morning of Thursday, the 27th instant.

London, July 27, 1.30 p.m.

Severe floods are raging in Hunan, Hupoh and Anhwei.

Peking, July 21.

The President and Vice-President of the House of Lords in Peking have telegraphed to the various Chinese Ministers abroad asking them to enquire into the different systems governing the Second Chambers in foreign countries.

Peking, July 21.

H. E. Chung Ming Chi, the Canton Viceroy, has telegraphed to H. E. Tuan Fang, the Director General of Railways, asking him to fix a date to come to Canton.

CHINESE  
TELEGRAMS.

Peking, July 21.

The President and Vice-President of the House of Lords in Peking have telegraphed to the various Chinese Ministers abroad asking them to enquire into the different systems governing the Second Chambers in foreign countries.

Peking, July 21.

A foreign steamer ran into and sank thirty-four native boats at the entrance to the river at Ningpo on the 20th inst.

It is believed that many people were drowned.

Peking, July 21.

Foreign merchants in Peking have asked for a concession to build a tramway at Peking, but the Ministry of Communications has refused the request. It is stated that the Ministry intends to construct a line of tramway itself.

Peking, July 23.

An Imperial decree has been issued appointing Chan Kam Tao, a distinguished old boy of Queen's College, as adviser to the National Assembly.

Peking, July 23.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has requested the various foreign ministers at Peking to withdraw all the legation guards from Peking.

Peking, July 23.

The Cabinet Ministers have held a conference of the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce concerning the registration of newspapers in China.

Peking, July 24.

H. E. Liang Kin Cheung has telegraphed to the Ministry of Communications to the effect that the trouble in Kwangtung in connection with the nationalization of railways is over.

Peking, July 23.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce is busy engaged in drafting a list of regulations governing the granting of trade marks in China.

Peking, July 23.

Prince Chun, the special representative of the Emperor Hsun Tung at the Coronation of King George, arrived at Peking a few days ago.

Peking, July 24.

Princes Tsai Tsun and Tuo, the President of the Ministry of Finance and the President of the Army Board have held a conference, the object being to form an anti-cigarette smoking society.

Peking, July 24.

The Viceroy of Hupoh has memorialized the Throne, asking permission to increase the number of soldiers of the garrison for the protection of the Empire.

Peking, July 24.

The Chinese Amban in Tibet has memorialized the Throne asking for a loan of \$200,000 for the construction of a tramway in Tibet.

Peking, July 24.

The Army Board proposes to appoint seven German officers as advisors to the military schools in Peking.

Peking, July 24.

H. E. Hsi Liang, the former Viceroy of the three Eastern Provinces, has quite recovered from his illness and will return to Peking next month.

Peking, July 26.

Owing to pressure of work, Prince Ching, the President of the new Cabinet, finds it difficult to look after the business in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and has accordingly asked the Prince Regent to appoint Prince Chun to help him to transact some of the state affairs.

Peking, July 25.

The Ministry of Communications has telegraphed to Shanghai, informing the public that the China Merchants Steamship Co. will be continued under commercial control.

CHINESE  
TELEGRAMS.

Peking, July 25.

The new Cabinet will consider the formation of a high court of justice at to-morrow's meeting.

Peking, July 26.

The Ministry of Communications proposes to raise a loan of \$20,000,000 in Belgium for the purpose of developing the postal service.

Peking, July 26.

The Prince Regent intends to send a number of commissioners to inspect the frontier.

Peking, July 26.

The Ministry of Finance intends to introduce the new notes of issue bearing the likeness of the Prince Regent on the front.

Peking, July 26.

The Cabinet has received a telegram from the Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces to the effect that there is serious trouble in Manchuria. The Cabinet is greatly alarmed.

Peking, July 26.

It is reported that big detachments of French troops from the garrisons at Tientsin and Peking, have suddenly advanced to Shan-hai-kwan.

Peking, July 26.

An Imperial edict was issued yesterday to the effect that all opium restrictions and taxation on opium, existing before the ratification of the Anglo-Chinese Opium Agreement, must be removed in Kwangtung and other provinces.

Peking, July 27.

The new Cabinet has telegraphed to the Army advisors in the various provinces instructing them to proceed to Peking to discuss important military matters.

Peking, July 27.

The President of the Ministry of Finance and the President of the Army Board propose that the tax on salt in the various provinces shall be appropriated towards the upkeep of the army.

Peking, July 27.

H. E. Chang Yin Tang, the Chinese Minister at Washington, has telegraphed to the Peking Government to the effect that the Government of Mexico intends to restrict Chinese immigration to Mexico, on the same lines as those adopted by America.

Peking, July 27.

The Ministry of Communications has suggested that the loans of any province must be made through the Ministry of Finance.

Peking, July 27.

In reply to a telegram sent by the new Cabinet, H. E. Liang Fun Yen stated that owing to ill health, he is unable to return to China at once.

Peking, July 27.

It has now transpired that the sudden recall of His Excellency Admiral Li Chun to Canton by His Excellency the Viceroy is on account of the demand presented by a foreign government for the despatch of gunboats on a cruise up the waters of Kwongsi where the pirates are carrying on their nefarious business at their free will.

His Excellency the Viceroy has consulted the opinion of the Admiral as to what are the best measures to be taken for the stamping out of the pests, with a view to preventing the right of cruising from falling into the hands of a foreign government.

The Admiral suggested to the Viceroy the reorganization of the service of the naval craft on cruising duty up the Kwong Si waters, and the co-operation of those in the waters of Kwong Tong, in the work of clearing out the pirates. His Excellency the Viceroy is in favour of the suggestions, and the Admiral will soon leave for Whuchow, to confer with the Lieutenant-Colonel and the Troop there, the arrangements for reorganizing the cruising service of the naval craft on duty in Kwong Si waters.

Damage to Trees.

The greater part of the damage that Thursday's typhoon seems to have done, has been to the trees in and around the colony. Quite an appreciable amount of foliage was stripped from the trees in the vicinity of the St. John's Cathedral.

EXPLOSION ON THE PRAYA.

SMUGGLED DYNAMITE KILLS A BOY.

Tragic Occurrence Friday.

EXPLOSION ON THE  
PRAYA.

SMUGGLED DYNAMITE KILLS A BOY.

Tragic Occurrence Friday.

It has been well known that many Chinese anarchists who seem to have been making Hongkong their head quarters have been smuggling explosives for some time past and it is supposed that a package such as they would send out and which exploded this afternoon came from such people.

The story like that of many a tragic affair opens quite simply. A junk had drawn alongside the Praya wall, near the wharf from which proceed the steamers for Macao and Canton. A number of coolies were busy in loading the vessel with cases.

The Explosion.

They were too big to be carried and they were moved about by being tumbled over and over. They were busy doing this with one case when the contents thereof exploded with a great noise, shattering the box, killing a boy, who was struck in the abdomen, and breaking a few limbs of bystanders.

Great excitement prevailed, a crowd assembled round the scene of the accident and many were seen squatted on the ground searching for pieces of earthenware of which the numerous pieces seemed to give a very useful clue.

How It Was Packed.

By the debris which has been left lying round on the Praya, we have been able to surmise how the packing had been carried out. Our representative who was speedily on the scene, noticed that a huge quantity of joss paper was lying about and also Chinese dried cabbage while in the course of his enquiries he was handed very small pieces of earthenware that had been scattered about, and in many cases driven against persons by the force of the explosion. It would appear that the explosive, presumably dynamite, was enclosed in an earthenware vessel which had been placed in a wooden case and packed in, to prevent as far as possible the evil consequences of concussion, with vari-coloured joss paper and fragments of Chinese dried cabbage. It is conceivable that as the coolies turned the case over and over and as it hit against the ground the concussion became too much and the explosion ensued. The case is said to have been about four feet each way.

An Arrest.

One curious feature of the explosion is that the surface of the road has not been impaired to any great extent—in fact hardly at all, and it would seem from this that the explosive was not in a bomb but rather just placed in a vessel for safe keeping. The possibilities are that the enclosing of the explosive in the joss paper and case formed a mild sort of bomb on the whole but as the space was not limited to the extent that is found in a bomb, the result of concussion would be mild. While gathering particulars our representative saw a police officer arrest a Chinese, dressed in European fashion, viz., ducks and straw hat, on the complaint of a sampan woman. The officer took his captive and the woman away in a steam launch amid the excited buzzing of a crowd of natives.

NEW ARMS FOR CANTON.

Big Order for a Local Firm.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT, Canton, July 21.

The Provincial Treasurer has ordered from Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., 1,500 rifles of seven chambers, 500 of ten chambers, 40 Mauser rifles and 40,000 rounds of ammunition to the total value of \$205,000 and has submitted a copy of the contract to the Viceroy in order to be sent to Peking.

The arms and ammunition ordered are intended for the equipment of recruits for police and soldiers of the garrison.

DEATH.—On the 26th July, 1911, at "Kingsclere," Hongkong, the wife of Denis E. Donnelly, of a daughter. [1975]

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 29th, 1911.

## DECLARATION OF LONDON.

(22nd July.)

The only Articles of this Declaration which with the exception of Article 35, are of real importance, in that they differ from the principles hitherto adopted by Great Britain, are Articles 24, 33, 34 and 40, which declare food-stuffs to be contraband of war, if they are consigned to a fortified place belonging to the enemy or other place serving as a base for the armed forces of the enemy; and admit the right of a warship to destroy a captured neutral vessel if the warship is unable, without danger to her own safety, to take the captured vessel into port, or if the success of the operations which that warship may be engaged in at the time is likely to be endangered.

Great Britain has for many years past deprecated the making of food-stuffs contraband of war, unless such food-stuffs are, beyond all possibility of doubt, destined for the enemy's forces, and are consequently intended for the purposes of war. And with regard to the sinking of neutral vessels, Great Britain has always protested that this is unjustifiable.

The contention of Sir Edward Grey and other supporters of the Declaration is, apparently, that inasmuch as several of the great Naval Powers have insisted upon it that they have a right to declare food-stuffs to be absolute contraband of war, and that they have a right to sink neutral vessels carrying contraband, it is better for us to agree that food-stuffs may be declared contraband and that neutral vessels may be destroyed, under certain circumstances, rather than to leave those Powers in the same position as heretofore. To put it in another way—the supporters of the Declaration say that as Great Britain cannot get the others to agree that what we consider to be wrong is wrong, it is better for us to get some concession from them by ourselves agreeing that what we consider to be wrong is only partly wrong, and so inducing them to agree that what they have considered to be right is only partly right.

But it has to be considered whether the concession obtained from the other Powers is sufficient to compensate us for so abandoning our principles or whether it is in fact any real concession at all. It has already been pointed out by many persons, on behalf of large institutions in the Kingdom, that Great Britain is the only country in the world which is dependent upon other countries for her food-stuffs, and is the only country (except Japan) to which such food-stuffs must necessarily be brought by sea. Every other country is able to obtain her supplies overland from an adjoining country unless actually at war with that particular country. In the event of Great Britain being at war, practically every port of any size in the Kingdom would serve as a base for the armed forces, at any rate every port would be considered by the enemy to serve as such a base. Sir Edward Grey denies this, and has said (through Mr. Langley), that "it is evident that the fact that a port is connected by rail or canal with a recognised naval base cannot be held to render that port in itself a base of supply, since such a definition would practically cover all ports in all countries, with the result that Articles 33 and 34 of the Declaration would be meaningless, and the qualifications and limitations they impose void of any object." But, in so stating, he apparently forgets that the wording of the Declaration does not refer to a "recognised naval base," nor to a naval base at all, but it refers to any place serving as a base for armed forces, whether naval or military. A small port such as Salcombe in South Devon is not a naval base, but it is undoubtedly a place which may well serve as a base for armed forces, as it is also a place from whence supplies could speedily be sent overland to Plymouth. No one can have any doubt whatsoever that every port in the United Kingdom would be regarded by an enemy of Great Britain as serving as a base for armed forces, if it were desired to starve our country into submission. It is easy to say that Articles 33 and 34 are to be read together, and that therefore only such food-stuffs as are actually destined for the use of armed forces are contraband; but Article 34 expressly provides that foodstuffs which are either consigned to a fortified place, or to any other place serving as a base for armed forces, are presumed to be destined for the use of the latter, and the onus of proof (as Sir Edward Grey himself states) that they are not so destined is on the owners of the ship captured. Even if those owners could eventually satisfy such onus (which it would be exceedingly difficult for them to do, having regard to the fact that, in case of war, and particularly in the case of a threatened invasion of England, armed forces would be stationed at, or in the near vicinity of, every port), consolation would it be to the country generally if the owners were finally compensated for the loss of their ship by an order of the International Prize Court? And it certainly cannot be supposed that an enemy's war ship capturing a neutral vessel carrying food-stuffs to England, would hesitate to destroy the vessel merely because a doubt existed as to whether or not her cargo was destined for our armed forces. The fact of the extreme difficulty which the owners must necessarily find in proving that it, or at any rate a large part of it, was not so destined, would probably be considered by those in command of the warship to justify the destruction of the vessel, if, (as would almost certainly be considered to be the case), she could not be taken to a port of Britain's enemy without danger.

Having agreed to this Declaration as it stands England will be powerless to protest, as she has hitherto done, against the destruction of neutral vessels carrying contraband, or against food-stuffs being deemed to be contraband when any doubt whatsoever exists as to whether they are destined for the use of armed forces, and for the purposes of the war in progress.

There can be very little doubt that the effect of the Declaration, so far as Great Britain is concerned, will be, in case our country is at war, to render the cost of freight and insurance on a cargo of food-stuffs consigned to any place in the Kingdom almost prohibitive; and to make it practically impossible to induce a neutral ship to carry such cargo to any British port. It should be stated, however, that the Declaration contains one Article the terms of which are decidedly favourable to our country in the event of war, Article 35 provides that conditional contraband, such as food-stuffs, is not liable to capture except when found on board a vessel bound for territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or for the armed forces of the enemy, and when it is not to be discharged at an intervening port. Therefore a neutral vessel bound, say, from America to France, containing a cargo of food-stuffs ultimately destined for England, but to be discharged at a French port, is not liable to be interfered with in the event of Great Britain being at war with another Power. The only danger of such foodstuffs being captured by the enemy would arise after transshipment of the cargo in the French port into another vessel bound for British territory, and



during the very short voyage across the channel. This may be considered to be a very advantageous concession to us by the other Powers; for, were it not agreed to, the enemy might insist upon their right to seize conditional contraband carried in neutral ships, if its ultimate destination, after having been first discharged in a neutral port, were shown to be a port of Great Britain. The former law in this respect was as stated in Kent's International Law:—"The question is open, Did the animus importandi terminate at the intermediate port, or look to an ulterior port? Was it, under the circumstances, a bona fide importation, ending at the intermediate port, or a mere contrivance to cover the original scheme of the voyage to the ulterior port?" This was the true principle of the cases as declared by Sir William Grant in "The William" 5 Rob. 385, and recognized in the "United States." The Declaration of London settles this question, so far as regards conditional contraband, and makes it immaterial with what intent goods of that description are carried in a neutral ship to a neutral port the idea doubtless being that belligerents should be allowed to interfere as little as possible with the apparently legitimate trade of neutral countries.

Except for this one concession it is difficult to see what benefit our own country can have been expected to gain by joining in the Declaration, and so abandoning certain principles which we have long endeavoured to uphold.

### MAKING HISTORY.

(24th July.)

Without any of the alarms and excursions that one would have expected after the outburst of the various Lords when the Veto Bill came before them, this measure has passed its third reading and now the darling of the Liberal Cause goes back to its originators so altered that its own parents will hardly know it. The passing of the third reading must not be taken in any way to mark an object submission on the part of the Lords. It is simply the step usually taken prior to the returning of an amended bill to the Lower House, and in this case it only serves to precipitate the crisis that has been long in the air. That a crisis must come seems almost inevitable for the declarations of the Cabinet Ministers have been perfectly decisive on the subject, and we may take it as certain that the amendments, insisted on by the Lords, will not for one moment be entertained. We are now at a standstill at the parting of the ways, and there are now only two routes to be taken. One is merely the extension of the path we have already trod, and the other strikes across the terra incognita of a new constitution, for a new constitution will be the practical result of the reforms laid down in the bill. If the Crown is hereditary and the last few concessions seem to point to the fact that it is, it stands in the very same place as the Peerage. The Crown is the "fount of honour" and to take the simple further the Peers are the necessary adjuncts thereof. To continue the quotation the treasury is the "spring of business" and it would seem that in a realm where business interests are paramount, the treasury and the body from which it derives its power, the Commons, should remain in the premier position. While out of pure reason, this hypothesis must be accepted the existence of the House of Lords and the influence that it has had upon the history of the nation, an influence for good we venture to think, even as a large factor into the question. If the Lords are fighting for a recognition of the principle that they have a right to exert a revisionary power over the work of the Commons, they must have the support of all who are in favour of the continuance of the two chamber system, but if their fight is simply maintained for the purpose of retaining empty legislative honour, they must in the long run yield to the sympathies of the majority of their supporters.

What is the position at the present moment? So far as the bills can tell us, there is a feeling in existence that the Lords should not force their amendments but pass the bill, on the Commons refusing to accept it as it now stands. That we think is a most mistaken policy. If the amendments are of any use, now they have been made, if they afford any protection from the possibilities of wild cat legislation, if they secure the continuance of those parts of the constitution which have been found to be of such inestimable value to the country, then not only should they be insisted upon, but the fight continued to its bitterest culmination. We are not asking for anything in the shape of a civil war nor any appeal to force such as was suggested by many of the more fiery speakers at the last general election but we do say that if the measure, as insisted upon by the heterogeneous majority of the House of Commons, is such as to entail a change of the constitution for the worse, even if that "worse" is purely academic, the Lords are perfectly justified in doing their utmost to resist it. The government will soon have to decide whether they will create the necessary number of Peers to ensure the attainment of their ends, and let it be understood at the very outset that they have the support of a very valuable precedent, a precedent that has become an actual part of the constitution. Therefore Mr. Asquith is perfectly within his rights if he goes so far as to create the noble five hundred, but we wonder what will be the result upon the feelings of the country at large. We wonder if the old, old cry of "Down with the Lords" will have the same effect when he tells the nation at large that even after he has succeeded in drawing the dragon's teeth, it is necessary to further reform the creature. It cannot be thought that the present issue is any the more pleasant for the leaders of the present conglomeration of government than it is for the opposition. They know that if they alter the existing state of affairs it is incumbent upon them to put something as good in their place. That is one of the first things that would be demanded by the people at large, and we betide the party that betrays the people in this respect. We have that confidence in the sagacity of the British public, to be sure that any measure which savours of haste or ill advice will meet with instant condemnation, and more certain are we that they will not submit to rule by general election. If in any way the power of revision is taken away or even limited we are simply playing at two chamber legislation, with an emasculated upper house which, already of venerable antiquity, is being hurried into an enfeebled dotage. Then the whole question comes to this—either the second house has free powers for revision or there be no upper chamber at all and it would seem that the proposals of Lord Lansdowne, imperfect though they may be in many respects, are more acceptable, for they preserve the rights of the assembly, with an alteration of its composition, the hereditary principle goes, but the power remains. You cannot do away with the powers of the House and then reform it without giving it its old powers, and if that be the case, and in the future Mr. Asquith attempts to remodel the Lords he stands confessed that the measure that has caused so much bother was but a party weapon fashioned for purely party ends. We hope that, for the credit of the British nation, this will not be so. It would be a sorry sight to the model that the world has copied, prostituted to pure party ends and if the present reform is permanent it is stamped as bad by the very refusal of the Commons to admit the amendments of the Lords. It is, if the alterations are rejected, the clearest possible assertion that the ultimate aim of the Liberal party is single chamber government. The Veto Bill will stand as such and the whole world, the world that has been content to follow where we have led, will have the opportunity of standing by and watching the subversion of that upon which many have founded their governments. The hour makes history and the Liberal party are writing the most peculiar page that the world has ever seen.

### RATIONAL EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

(25th July.)

The Canton Educational Association, which was organised in 1909, is desirous of bringing the schools of Southern China within reach of a better system of education than they have at present. The schools of to-day are of Government administration and while in view of the progress China is making in other directions it would be unfair to indulge in any lengthy criticism of the ways and means of the government schools, it has been the verdict of many an expert, that there is considerable room for improvement. Old customs, old hard and the old scholastic methods seem to cling with a wonderful tenacity to a life which must inevitably pass from them—the sooner, the better. We have remarked in a previous article that in some parts of China the difficulty of educational reform is intensified by the fact that masters of the old school are having to suit themselves to the Western style of thought. In Canton the case does not appear to alter and though, in this instance, the fault does not lie so much with the masters, the fact remains that in Canton the progress of education is remarkably slow. To take for example the elementary course provided by the government, it is found that the curriculum embraces only ethics, Chinese and arithmetic. Consequently students are thrown back, in the very beginning of their education, on to a prior teaching, or a surfeit of book learning. Of course it is only fair to admit that even Western peoples have paid too much attention to the book, and that the Chinese are merely making the same error as we ourselves only a decade back. It is only in quite modern times that the true end of education has been fully comprehended, viz., to sharpen the child's observation, and to train it to use the book of nature, to acquire as much knowledge first hand rather than attain a learning which savours overmuch of the midnight oil. The result of this fundamental error in pedagogy is apparently a product of the old system of Chinese education. Nor does the criticism end here. There is a far more serious fault to be found in a system whose elementary course, confined as it is to the most rudimentary book lore, extends over a period of five years. This in itself is a serious obstacle to the majority of Chinese, for very few can afford to go to school for the period which the government has planned for them. This has been recognised and we are glad to know that a shorter period is being introduced by the government.

The Canton Educational Association is attempting to assist matters by preparing helps to study and holding examinations. A curriculum is already being discussed by the association and should it be accepted it will doubtless be found to work exceedingly well. Four parallel courses have been drawn up, and are intended to fit a man to enter any special school he should subsequently desire. It goes further. In fact many an European curriculum is put to shame for if a scholar enters for a particular profession and reads for that sole object, he is not rendered helpless by failure to attain his end. His education has been too general to allow him to become a victim of specialising, and a business career, thanks to the scope of the curriculum, is still open to him. We hope that the time will come when China will adopt, throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, such a system as the association. The whole secret of China's venerable youth is her reasonableness—her readiness of compromise—and when the need for a better system of education is really brought home to her, it is safe to expect that old fashions will yield place to the new to the lasting good of the rising generations.

### LABOUR AND CHINESE REFORM.

(26th July.)

Prince Ch'ing, who at one time seemed to have borne a most unenviable character in matters political, has, it appears, changed from the ugly duckling, which obstructed the progress of Chinese reform, into a veritable swan-like creature of the most beneficent intentions. It was not many months ago that many of the European Press were holding forth in no mild terms against the man who seemed to be placing obstacles after obstacle in the way of those who were anxious to bring the millennium into China at express rate. It is probable that this was merely an error of judgment on the part of his critics, or in the alternative the suggestion lays that Prince Ch'ing underwent a sudden conversion to the cause. It really matters little which was the real state of affairs, for if the statements of the Prince are of any value at all, they most certainly show that not only has he a good grasp of the needs of the Empire, but that he fully intends to actively assist in working out China's new salvation. It has been said, and doubtless there is a scintilla of truth in the statement, that the secret of China's seeming perpetual youth is the wonderful reasonableness of the people and if the new Prince Minister is at all a criterion the saying is fully justified. Despite the fact that his deplorable health was advanced on his behalf as a plea for the non-acceptance of office, he has had to fill the role and one of his early speeches—that delivered at a recent meeting of the Chinese Cabinet—shows that he has determined on as strong a policy of reform as the times, and the state of the country, will permit. According to his version the late Dowager Empress, Hsia Ching and the late Emperor Kuang Hsu, were both aware of the critical stage that had been arrived at in the history of the Empire, and ordered the introduction of a constitutional government, as the only method of "making the country strong." Their wishes have been followed out by the ministers of Hsuan Tung, who noticing the growing demand of the people have shortened the period for the introduction of the new order of things. This is the departure from the old policy of exclusive conservatism, and a taking to the paths, totally new to Chinese, of progressivism. The first step was the creation of a Cabinet very much on the lines of the English parallel though it is perhaps unfortunate that what, for lack of a better term, we will call the Inner Cabinet, should be dominated by four or five ministers who are minus portfolios. It may be some years before we see commoners occupying ministerial positions, and though this is the ideal and the Chinese are far from that at present, the substitute is quite excellent from a progressive point of view.

Prince Ch'ing was only recognising the elementary principles of political economy when he said that the many reforms, necessary, were absolutely dependent on the supply of money. He has recognised as some of the western politicians fail to have done, that the true fundamental underlying all State budgeting is, not that the expenditure should be proportionate to the income, but the income to the expenditure. Consequently financial reform is the first and burning need of the hour. We must confess however that we are amused by the blind naïveté of the remark "as the Minister of Finance is experienced in the subject, he will soon find all methods available for it." The Psalmist saith "Put not your trust in princes nor in any child of man," but probably Prince Ch'ing does not know of this. There seems to be a promise in his speech that the agricultural possibilities and the natural resources are about to be developed. The promise is only one of assumption, for there is no definite statement. We hope it will be true, for the development of China's mineral wealth alone would mean much for the Empire at large. Per capita the wealth of China is small. The reason is not far to seek. The perfunctory raising of crops, the few opportunities of indulging in higher and more valuable forms of work, and the diversion of much labour to the performance of trivial and practically worthless industry is responsible for much of the poverty that exists. As everyone knows there are millions of men of excellent physique doing work for a few cents a day where their bodily capabilities are potentially worth a sum with the dollar as unit.

This labour in its right channels, viz., the development of the country's resources, would mean the lifting of China from the morass of financial embarrassment to the heights of solvency. China's true method of reform, and Prince Ching knows it, lies in, firstly, governmental readjustment and, secondly, in the better employment of latent labour. Money must follow the latter.

### CHINESE CALENDAR REFORM.

(27th July.)

"I never know the old gentleman with the scythe and hour glass bring anything but grey hairs, thin cheeks and loss of teeth." Dryden like all western people took time seriously. It was not to be played with, and the correct method of existence was to live in the past and worry over the future. In China another contradiction is added to the list which forms the great peculiarity of the race. They live in the present, forget as little as possible of the past and make gentle preparation for the future. Time is not in a country to which the passing of a century is but as a dream in the night. According to a message from Peking, Duke Tsai Tso, one of the progressivists at present holding office, has put forward proposals for the reform of the Chinese calendar. If his suggestions come to anything at all, the Japanese precedent of adopting the Western calendar will be followed and conservative China will again in another instance come into line with the other nations of the world. Imperfect as the Western calendar is, the universal adoption of one system will tend to facilitate international relations, though as a matter of fact the Occidental calendar is bristling with incongruities. This is probably due to the fact that the calendar was compiled when religious necessities were of paramount importance and now that business demands an alteration of the present system, any attempt to alter the method of ascertaining the date of Good Friday, any proposal to scrap those weird puzzles, at the beginning of the Church of England Prayer Book, which ninety-nine in a hundred cannot use, will meet with the opposition of the average churchman. Old customs die hard. It is equally expected that the proposal to drop the Chinese calendar with its cumbersome divisions will be strongly opposed by the proletariat, though significant movements have been made in this direction already. At the same time it is to be hoped that the many beautiful and quaint customs that are inseparable from the Chinese calendar should be retained, if the new system comes into vogue. For instance it would be a matter of regret if Li Chun, or the "beginning of spring" were to pass from the ken of future generations or that Tsing Ming, the day for ancestral veneration, should ever be forgotten. There are others that might be mentioned but we hope that only the system and not the fest days be copied from the West, our method is by no means perfect; it is as we have said full of incongruities. The holidays are not evenly distributed and the movement of two of them is a distinct inconvenience to many. However the adoption of one universal system will be a matter for congratulation, and we hope that Duke Tsai Tso's proposals will be carried through.

### SHIPPING IN THE EAST.

(28th July.)

The "Economist" for June 21 in a specially prepared article or rather series of articles, in a supplement devoted to the consideration of English shipping in the various parts of the world, says that it would be difficult to exaggerate the importance of the Far Eastern route to British shipowners. Not only is practically the whole trade with our biggest customer, India, carried by the British ships, but a large share of the coasting trade is in the same hands. The first steamer to sail to India was the Enterprise which left London for Calcutta in August 1825. The voyage took three months and twenty-two days for at that time the Suez Canal had not even been dreamt of. Before the space of eleven years had passed a regular steamship service had been established between Suez and Bombay while, only three years later, the P. and O. Company secured the government contract for the carriage of mails to India. It might then be said that it was that time, which marked the real commencement of the present trade with the Far East. Of course it would be idle to say that no trade had hitherto existed, for ships had visited China and, if memory serves us right, English plenipotentiaries had paid their respects to Peking. Though the Indian trade had thus early been established, the merchants who worked over this lengthy trade route had to face considerable difficulties not the least of which was the carriage of their goods across the isthmus of Suez and re-ship at the other side. The advent of the canal thirty years after the P. and O. had secured the mail contracts, was the chief factor in the development of trade with the Orient, and it stands to Britain's credit that she was able to be the first in the field and secure many of the plums that only waited to be plucked. Some had been gathered by the racy old tea clippers, but the main crop was waiting for the more speedy and reliable steamship. From the earliest connections with China and also, for that matter, with Japan as well, one of the difficulties that beset the pioneers of the Eastern trade was the ignorant conservatism of these two countries, and until the treaty ports on the Yangtze were opened in 1860 the risks attending ventures in the Orient, were such as would have dampened the courage of many a merchant of the present day.

The British trade for a time waxed exceedingly great and the foreign shipping seemed to have held a complete monopoly of the carrying trade with naturally a preponderating proportion in favour of the English. It would appear from the figures, that the "Economist" has laid before the public, that the high water mark as far as the occidental nations are concerned was reached in 1905. In this year, the tonnage entering and clearing from Japanese ports—this is the only country, for which figures are available—was about twenty-five millions, foreign, and three million six hundred thousand, Japanese. The next three years saw a wonderful change come over the state of affairs, and the tonnage of Japanese ships rose with phenomenal quickness to over seventeen million, while the tonnage of the other nations showed a decrease of about two millions. There has been, if our deductions are correct, an increase, we might say a substantial increase in the volume of trade, but not only have the western nations not had their share, but they have actually lost ground. In view of these facts a slight attack of pessimism is quite justifiable. There can be no blinking at the fact, that Japan, at least, has proved herself quite capable of maintaining her own trade, and that she will in the near future be a more serious rival in a wider sphere than that which she has up to the present been engaged in. The future is not absolutely devoid of hope; the matter comes down to one of sheer business competition and as long as the fight is straight, we say "Let the best man win." Only we hope that the best man will always be our own country.

#### Daring Kidnappers.

A 20-year-old prostitute and a native youth were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's court on Thursday with kidnapping a three-year-old girl. It appears that the first defendant went to a house in Canton and on the pretext of taking the child into a shop for the purchase of some confectionery, she deceived the parents of the helpless mite, who at present cannot be found and is believed to have been sold. The case was remanded.

#### Boom Affects Marriage.

Though unbelievable, the rise and fall of Shanghai rubber shares has considerable effect upon the suing of local marriage licenses. Several cases are known in which young men proposed during the height of the rubber boom and young ladies accepted. Now, says the "China Record," they are patiently awaiting the arrival of the next boom in order that they may fulfil their promise.

### THE RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS.

There will appear in the "Telegraph" on Saturday next, one of a series of articles entitled "The Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Sharebrokers." These articles will be read with interest by many of us, and we misread the signs of the times. An article on the same subject will appear each week until the series is complete. This will be instructive and will doubtless evoke considerable discussion if not criticism.

### CHINA'S NAVAL PREPARATIONS.

A Survey of the Coast.

(The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, July 25, 1911. The Admiralty has just arranged an extensive programme for reorganizing China's Navy, which it may be found, details the preliminary steps toward this end, and has sent a copy of His Excellency the Canton Viceroy. The Admiralty considers that things pertaining to the establishment of naval stations, formation of the squadrons, surveying the coastlines, and drawing sketches of the physical features of the places along the coast, with particulars of the natural importance to the defence of the seas, must be carefully and thoroughly considered. Speaking of China's coastline it has a length of several thousand miles, and extends from the mouth of the Yalu River in the three Eastern Provinces right down to Yuenchow and Kingchow in Kwangtung Province traversing many parts of Fongtien, Chingwangtao, Taku, Wei-hai-wei, Chiefoo, Kinkow Bay (near Tsingtau), the mouth of the Yellow River, that of the Yangtze Chusan, San Moon Wan (both in Chekiang Province), Amoy, M'King Kow (in Fukien Province) and Bocca Tigris (in Canton). All these places are important, from a naval defence point of view, and if equipped with up-to-date fortifications or turned into naval bases, will probably bar the attack of China's intended invaders. The Admiralty requests the Viceroy and Governors of the Maritime Provinces to express their opinion as to the spots suitable for the establishment of naval stations and the way in which the strength of China's fleet should be divided and stationed in the different naval bases (to be established) for the protection of the coasts. However, the survey of the coastline, and the drawing of a complete plan of the places along the coast essential to sea defence, and of China's territorial zones, mean a great amount of work as well as an immense expenditure unless the Viceroy and Governors of the Maritime Provinces can see their way to find the funds and fix the period by which the work of survey and drawing the plan can be completed. It is unlikely that China's navy will be materially improved in standard and strength. While the Admiralty holds the power of appointing the official for carrying out the arrangements for this project, and superintending the work of surveying the coastline, drawing plan, etc., to be done in the maritime provinces, it is the duty of the Viceroy and Governors of the above mentioned provinces to give their co-operative supports and efforts to the accomplishment of the work, so that the hope for the successful reorganization of her navy may be realized. The Admiralty will have a spot selected for the institution of the principal bureau for superintending the progress of the work of surveying the coastline and for approving of the plans submitted. Branch bureaus will be established in the maritime provinces, the expenses in connection with their upkeep to be defrayed out of the respective provincial funds. The business of these sub-bureaus will be to perform the work of surveying the coastline and drawing plans, and they are to be under control of the principal bureau. The Admiralty has already framed a list of universal regulations governing the management of the branch bureaus in the provinces, and will soon appoint a high commissioner to go round the provinces, with power to select the spots for the naval bases and to investigate the defects (if any) of the respective provincial naval strength.



## THE TYPHOON.

## Strikes Hongkong.

At half-past seven on Thursday, the ominous booming of bombs broke the stillness of the usual quiet morning hours. Following the usual practice, three bombs were exploded at intervals of ten seconds each from the Harbour Office, which was the signal that the storm had attained full typhoon force and might strike the Colony at any moment. Five minutes later, H.M.S. Tamar hoisted the Black Cross signal. Long before that hour, however, nearly all the shipping in the harbour had cleared for shelter.

With the exception of a few merchant steamers, which elected to ride the storm at anchor, almost all the vessels of big tonnage as well as the small craft sought shelter at Causeway Bay or Stonecutters.

This morning's storm was by no means sudden but had been fully anticipated. The typhoon, therefore, when it came, was not a matter for surprise. All yesterday evening, the peculiar colour the water in the harbour had assumed, which usually precedes an outbreak, and has only one meaning for the practised eye, and the sullen and threatening aspect of the sky, were unmistakable signs, and it would indeed have been not a little surprising had the typhoon deviated from its course and avoided Hongkong, which would thus have provided the Colony with one more of those miraculous escapes which of late has been the case.

## Kowloonites Cut Off.

The folk residing on the other side of the water received, as usual, a blessing in disguise by the suspension of the ferry traffic. A good number of people were detained on account of the storm, who, however, did not mind an extra holiday, but there were not a few with responsibilities who would have preferred to have foregone the pleasure of an impromptu holiday.

## The Harbour.

Walking along the sea front early on Thursday one was caught by a wind which militated against progress, but which was not so bad as to put an end to movements there. The strength of the wind steadily increased until at 9.30 it was almost impossible to brave the elements. Several youths in their youthful foolishness attempted to walk, unprotected, by the arcades. A nasty and dirty fall was their recompense. From 9.30 to ten o'clock matters became so bad that to attempt to even walk under the verandahs was risky. Telephone messages from the water police at that time confirmed the report that the typhoon, of which we then had only a touch, was making straight for Hongkong, but unaccountably the velocity of the wind decreased within the next half hour.

## Possible to Walk.

In fact, it was possible to walk along the sea front, admire the grandeur of a tempestuous water, yet, save a drop of rain, enjoy the breeze—for a breeze it had become. Strewn along the shore were all kinds of filth and seaweed, intermingled with spars of wood and several other things, evidently broken from the piers and landing stages. Close to the shore the sea was black with filth, which, in rough weather at any seaside place finds its way to the land, and was covering the ground, at intervals, with its nauseous gatherings. A set of steps, apparently belonging to a jolly, were being tossed helplessly in the perturbed waters, crashing against the sea wall at one moment, surmounting a wave the next, yet finding no rest. At length it was smashed, and thus lessened in bulk. Its parts, necessary to the whole, were thrown upon the shore, to be later gathered and dried for firewood by economic Chinese.

## On Empty Bravado.

Yet, at its worst, which was mild in comparison to the typhoon which visited the Colony exactly three years ago Thursday, English, Europeans and Chinese, gaining what shelter they could from the stationery of the arcades fronting the sea, enjoyed the breeze, cooling in its force, but as they left, the heat of the calm was doubly felt. Laughing, the Chinaman watched the antics of those of their countrymen who, in empty bravado, sought notoriety in venturesome

escapade, tempting disaster to themselves. All this was solely confined to the sea front and to those streets branching off at right angles, but in Des Voeux Road, Queen's Road, little of it was felt.

## A Risky Procedure.

Indeed, the chair coolies, the ricksha coolies, ever ready, on the slightest pretext, to temporarily abandon their calling, continued to ply for hire, thereby indicating to the public that the typhoon was not so serious as might be imagined when first a look was cast upon the wind-lashed sea. Nevertheless to enter a chair on the higher levels, was a risky procedure, for the wind roaching so high, and especially the open places, threatened to precipitate the occupant to the ground. Several persons had narrow escapes in this respect, and some, deeming prudence the better part of valour, elected to openly face the rain and wind rather than risk a nasty fall.

## Interference with Business.

On the Peak the wind was very strong, so strong in fact, that the trams were compelled to cease running, and many of those whose business was imperative, walked, or were brought down in chairs. In typhoon weather, as all know, business is greatly disturbed, and many business houses this morning did not open their doors. Especially was this noticeable in the Chinese businesses facing the sea. The Supreme Court was postponed on the weather's account, for though the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Piggott, and the Puisne Judges, Mr. Justice Thompson, were ready to sit, solicitors interested in cases which should have been heard to-day, did not put in an appearance.

This morning many of the shopkeepers kept their shutters over the windows as a protection against the expected force of the wind.

With the ignorance that often marks the proceedings of the newcomers to the Colony, a gentleman who had to go up the hill for his fifth charter a chair. "All went well till a sudden gust of wind bowled his carriers over and precipitated him to the ground. Fortunately he escaped with only a slight injury to his foot.

Quite a considerable amount of greenery was broken off the trees in Causeway Road by the force of the wind.

At eleven-thirty this morning the centre of the typhoon was passing between Hongkong and the Gap Rock and moving in a direction W.N.W. The barometer was rising and at the time stood at 29.28. The wind was east by south with a force of between 9 and 10.

## Typhoon Items.

The three bombs in quick succession denoting the immediate presence of the typhoon were fired shortly after half-past seven o'clock and simultaneously the black cross superseding the other signals was hoisted on H.M.S. Tamar, on the Harbour Office and on the Kowloon Observatory flagstaffs.

The black drum was the signal below, denoting the approach of a typhoon from the East of the Colony.

Many steamers cleared out last night for the refuge when the black drum was hoisted last night. Others remained at their anchorages, noticeable amongst which were the Persia, the Apeas s.s. Gregory and the sailer Eclipsa, whilst there was quite a number of steam craft holding out in the eastern end of the Harbour.

Some of the river boats, lying at their wharves, did not run for shelter until after the guns were fired.

Needless to say, the sampans and junks made early tracks for the refuge and this morning there was none of these sailing craft to be seen in the harbour.

One exception was a belated small steam launch which with a sampan in tow was reaching down from the Canton wharves towards the Causeway Bay shelter. Opposite Blake Pier it looked as though she would not be able to get through owing to the heavy weather and she was at a standstill for some time in the fairway, but ultimately her engines overcame the sea power and she steamed slowly away towards Vanchai.

Work on the new "Star" Ferry wharf had to be suspended for the time being.

Before nine o'clock the Stone Wharf was awash as was also the P.O. jetty and the Douglas Wharf and even the lofty Blake Pier had scarcely a dry inch on its planks.

There was an exceptionally high tide and the seas were continuously breaking over the Praya wall.

All the steamers riding at anchor or at the buoys had full steam up, in readiness for eventualities.

In the city there were numerous falls of sign-boards, though shopkeepers were busied in taking down signs before worse should happen.

We are unable to give the Observatory report, because communication with the Observatory at Kowloon has been forbidden.

So great was the force of the wind between eight and nine o'clock this morning that owing to the spindrift thrown up by the waves it was impossible from Blake Pier to see out as far as mid-channel. Sometimes, indeed, H.M.S. Tamar was blotted out of vision.

Towards half-past nine o'clock the storm arrived at its worst so far, and the sky began to clear.

Afterwards, the inky clouds that had been obscuring the sky in the early morning hours began to disperse and the rumour commenced to get about that the typhoon had passed over the Colony.

Later in the day, it transpired that the typhoon had actually passed over the city and had struck the mainland some twelve miles south-east of the island.

Heavy recurrent rains of the usual typhoon type continued to fall during the day and a high wind prevailed.

On the Praya West the seas broke repeatedly over the sea-wall, cutting up the macadamised roads as well as depositing loads of flotsam and jetsam on the waterfront.

For the absence of loss of life, up to the time of report, we have to thank our friends of the American Consulate for their valuable daily communication from the Manila Observatory.

## Little Damage.

There appears to be little damage caused as a result of this morning's visitation. The rickety old structure known as the Star Ferry pier on the Hongkong side repeated its performance of former years, to a certain extent, withstanding the onslaughts of the invisible but furious monster to a greater degree than in former years. A somewhat amusing incident occurred near Blake Pier when the storm was at its height. The owner of the book-stall, which is situated in close proximity to the Praya wall, seeing visions of ruined books and magazines, engaged a number of coolies to remove the stall to a place of safety, which was done to the great discomfiture of the coolies, who in their desperate efforts were greatly assisted by the strong winds, which blew them along at a greater speed than they could have hoped to attain unassisted.

## At the Harbour Office.

The reading of the glass at the Harbour Office when the hurricane was blowing its hardest was 29.40. No reports of casualties or damage have yet been received. Life-boats were in readiness as usual in the event of emergency.

## Police Report.

The reports from the various out-stations will have to be awaited, as it is too early yet to glean any information respecting damages, etc. A report, however, has been made to the Police that a European-built boat and a couple of sampans were picked up by the Water Police, but we are given to understand that this fact has scarcely any connection with the typhoon, as the derelicts in question are either unclaimed or stolen property. No loss of life is reported.

There will appear in the "Telegraph" on Saturday next, one of a series of articles entitled "The Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Sharebrokers." These articles will be read with interest by many, or we misread the signs of the times. An article on the same subject will appear each week until the series is complete. They will be instructive and will doubtless evoke considerable discussion, if not criticism.

## WATER POLO.

## Association Competition.

## Second Round.

K.O.Y.L.I. v. 87th Co. R.G.A.

The concluding game of the first round of the competition promoted by the Hongkong Water Polo Association, was played in the V.R.C. bath Wednesday afternoon, the contesting teams being the K.O.Y.L.I. and 87th Co. R.G.A. The match aroused a great amount of interest and was fought at a fast pace. The teams were—

K.O.Y.L.I.: Chapman; Newman and Priestland; Modley; Boreham, Smith and Munro. 87th Co. R.G.A.: Boesley; Honeysett and Buxton; Bancroft; Taylor, Naylor and Ansell.

The first half was greatly in favour of the R.G.A., who in the first few minutes seemed to have weighed up their opponents. It was no surprise when Taylor opened the score, to be quickly followed by a second from Naylor.

The Yorkshires made a splendid attempt to diminish the Gunners' lead, but it was not until Ansell had added a third that Munro, with a capital shot scored the only point for the R.G.A.

Half-time: K.O.Y.L.I.: 3; R.G.A.: 1.

In the second half the game was much more even, and several times the K.O.Y.L.I. came very near scoring. Their centre, Smith, was without doubt the best man on the side, and but for a little hesitancy on two occasions he must have registered a goal. On the first occasion he had the goal at his mercy, and was preparing to shoot when Buxton dashed up and hindered the movement. On the second occasion he was badly fouled, but the referee allowed the incident to pass. Just after this second attempt the ball was transferred to the other end and Taylor, in waiting, had no difficulty in putting on the Yorkshires' fourth and last point.

Final: K.O.Y.L.I.: 4; R.G.A.: 1.

This afternoon the first match in the second round will be played if the weather permits between the V.R.C. and the B.O.C. The B.O.C. have gained a little reputation by their splendid victory over the 88th Co. R.G.A., and the match is sure to be an exciting one, inasmuch as the V.R.C. have, it is said, the best team in the Colony. The B.O.C. are very anxious to win, and at their disposal they have a good number of players. The B.O.C. team is:—H. J. White; F. L. da Rosa and E. Leito; C. A. C. Rodrigues; G. Witchell; T. Logan and R. A. Carvalho. Reserves: J. E. Chumyat and A. R. Ellis.

## LAWN BOWLS.

## INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

## First Blood to Scotland.

Scotchmen have a wonderful knack of coming out on top when playing their national game against the Southrons, and in the first of the series of matches to decide the international championship, they managed to run out the winners by four points. The game was played on the Civil Service greens, yesterday afternoon. The Scots ran away from their opponents the very outset of the game and at the seventeenth head led by twenty points to nine. The English put on a spurt and gained ground till they were only four points behind. However the last head was declared dead and the Scotchmen ran out winners.

The teams were:—England: Messrs. A. Blowey, Pile, Bond and L. E. Brett (skip). Scotland: Messrs. G. K. Haxton, D. Cooper, C. W. Alexander and A. Ramsey (skip).

## A SUSPECT.

## Arrested on a River Boat.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, July 26. The Canton Water Police arrested a passenger in foreign garb the other day on board a steamer plying between Hongkong and Canton on suspicion. The suspect is only 18 years old. On his person inflammatory worded documents were found and some of these documents were in private code words. He is now being detained by the military authorities.

## THE NOTES OF THE CHIEF.

There is certainly a tide in all affairs of mankind. In China it remains mostly slack. Submerge a man in Chinese and his slackness in all other things is the trait in his own character most to be observed. The only character he has any ambition to keep is some obscure hieroglyphic not to be found in "Giles"—for it seems the aim in life of most "Griffins" sent to the East to "learn the language," to discover something not contained within the ponderous volumes a generous government supplies for his education. In the quest for the elusive—and probably useless, when found—character he alienates himself from his fellow-men. He talks China and things Chinese until he is voted a bore, and puts the "khybosh" on his social success by finally "thinking" Chinese. He frequents the most undesirable parts of "Chinatown" and sells all things with the eyes of his trusted (but untrustworthy) "Boy." Confucianism is his ideal—not that he can live up to it, and the longer he remains in China the less he is qualified to attain to the standard of morality he thinks the ideal. Happy the "Griffin" who confines his following of the sage to eating ginger. There is hope for him. He very soon discovers which way madness lies, and, preferring to retain his society, studies just sufficiently to make it impossible to "pluck" him, while at the same time his examiners know perfectly well that he will never be able to read a despatch unaided, or entertain a mandarin without an "interpreter" at his elbow. He views the enthusiast with wonder and entirely unselfish admiration.

A more outsider, not having had the advantages accorded to the above mentioned students, wonders that an all-enlightened government such as ours, with its Lloyd Georges and Kier Hardys (a sort of governmental sublime and ridiculous) should not learn by experience, and decree that no student, however enthusiastic, should be allowed to study Chinese outside the four walls of his own room, with anyone but his own legitimate teacher as guide. The constant companionship of "Celestials" has nothing but a lowering effect on the morals of a "foreigner."

"East is East and West is West" and just as in India the line is drawn sharply and clearly so in China it ought to be. The fascination of the East is appalling in its effects and does no good to people of another race. Its victims are usually caught young, and when, in fifteen or twenty years, they awake from their madness it is too late. They are neither one thing nor the other. To the Chinese, at the best, they are but "well-educated foreigners"—to the ordinary Englishman they are, I am afraid, "rank outsiders." They are, as I say, caught young—practically just from school, with no knowledge of the world. They come to China just at the age when what they don't know of the world is not worth knowing in their own estimation, and they are set to study the deepest philosophy, mostly founded on wrong premises. Their brains are not really sufficiently balanced to absorb the very strong food, and those who allow themselves—or are allowed—to become engrossed in study of Chinese to the exclusion of all other (and healthier subjects) become mentally what the secret toper becomes physically. They lose their sense of proportion, their thoughts are so complicated that the ordinary mortal finds neither time, nor inclination to unravel them or they find themselves in a splendid isolation that only their reputation for "learnedness" saves from being called lunacy (except by the very frivolous!) The lot of such a man is not a happy one—whatever he may himself think. He is "in" the world, not of it, and never again "can" become of it, for he has lost touch for ever with his fellow-mortals. He lives in books and his ideas are either a thousand years in advance or behind his neighbour, which overway one likes to take it, so that in this case of space his wife gets dazed and remains so. He can only talk on the one subject, Chinese—all others bore him, just as he, in his turn, bores his neighbour.

## LOG BOOK.

## Straits Steamship Co.

Last week, the Straits Steamship Company's new vessel, the Krian, started on a trial trip from off Johnston's Pier and proceeded in the direction of Moraburgh lighthouse. It was a splendid run, the vessel was crowded and everyone aboard enjoyed the outing thoroughly. Mr. J. H. Sumner, the marine superintendent of the company and Mr. J. D. B. Keller, assistant government marine surveyor, were present. During the run the vessel averaged twelve knots and proved remarkably steady; indeed, when she came out from Greenock and encountered some heavy weather both in the Bay and in the Indian Ocean her seaworthiness was commented upon. The Krian is 210 feet between perpendiculars, has a beam of 35 feet and a depth of 13 feet, her registered tonnage being 453. A special feature of the vessel is that, unlike other boats of the company's fleet, her cargo arrangements are amidships, there being fittings for 100 head of cattle on the main deck. She is a shelter deck ship with a well deck forward and has been built to British Corporation rules, fulfilling the Board of Trade requirements for passenger vessels trading in the East. There is accommodation for first and second class passengers, electric light and fans being installed. She carries steel lifeboats, and also a 23 foot Kolvin motor launch. The Krian will eventually be placed on the East coast run, but at present will trade between Singapore, Malacca, Port Swettenham and Teluk Anson.

## Pearling Lugger Capsizes.

A fatal disaster occurred on the 12th ult., somewhere between Melville Island and the mainland. Captain Edward's pearling lugger Neptune, had started to come into Port Darwin. The diver was seated on deck, fully dressed except for his helmet, he having just finished work for the neaps. One of the crew, a new and an inexperienced hand, was steering, and it is supposed that the boat was running before the wind when a sudden stronger puff caused the boom to jibe, and the lugger capsized. The diver, tender, and two of the crew were drowned. The other two members of the crew were picked up by another lugger after swimming some hours. The lost lugger was the best boat in Captain Edward's fleet and had a quantity of shells on board taken during the neaps.

## Britain's Biggest Boat.

In the construction of the mammoth new Cunarder Aquitania at Messrs. John Brown's yard, Clydebank, Glasgow, an important stage was reached when the ceremony took place of laying the first keel-plate on the berth which has been carefully piled and specially prepared to receive her. So far the dimensions of this steamer have not been officially given, but we are informed she will be Britain's biggest boat, and therefore the largest in the world. Although little has been heard of the progress made on the vessel since the official announcement that the Cunard Company had placed an order for a large steamer with Messrs. John Brown, work has nevertheless been proceeding quietly and unostentatiously for some time past. A large portion of Messrs. John Brown's immense yard has been set aside for the work in connection with the construction of the giant Cunarder. A number of civil engineers, with a small army of assistants, have been actively engaged in the preparation of the berth, the erection of imposing machine shops, the lengthening of the existing dock, putting into position new steel girders and cranes, laying new railway tracks, and other work necessary to cope with the extraordinary massive machinery and structural parts for the new ship. At the same time the builders have been busily obtaining veritable mountains of material. A portion of the huge steel girders to form part of the vessel's double bottom have been put together on a temporary berth, and longitudinal and transverse girders for about 700 feet of the vessel's length amidships have been prepared. It will be remembered that Messrs. John Brown were the builders of the Lusitania.

## BLAKE PIER SEATS.

## A Grievance.

More than once the "Hongkong Telegraph" has advocated the placing on Blake Pier of a seat whereon one could sit without the danger of contamination from Chinese coolies. When this view was given expression to in our columns it was never for a moment suggested that such an act of snobbery as has just come into force would be perpetrated.

There have now been placed on the Pier two double seats, one of which, it has been ordained, shall be for the exclusive use of Europeans, the other remaining for sitting purposes for Chinese only.

Wednesday night a Chinese gentleman with his little boy had the audacity to sit down on the bench set apart for our beneficent Government exclusively for Europeans and he was not only ordered by the Indian sergeant in charge to vacate his seat but the latter tapped him on the shoulder and ordered him to get off. Recognising force majeure, our Chinese friend, who is connected with one of the leading legal firms in the Colony, got up from his seat but appealed for redress or explanation to a European police officer, who was not far away, and who told him that, however unpleasant it might be for him to carry out orders, he was under instructions to permit no one but a European to occupy the bench. Therefore, we suppose, the Sikh, with his usual denonsense, was carrying out blindly his orders without knowing their import. The European police officer in question was most courteous in his explanations and thoroughly satisfied the Chinese gentleman that no offence was meant, but at the same time the fact remains that a harmful order has been promulgated from the police headquarters.

If the Chinese are not to be permitted to use a certain seat on the Pier, where is the distinction to stop? The Chinese have helped to pay for the erection of the Pier perhaps in a greater degree than the European community.

In carrying out this malevolent policy, too, it was noticeable that the police turned off from his neighbourhood a venerable old Portuguese gentleman who, to our own knowledge, has frequented Blake Pier for many years in the early morning and in the cool of the evening and who was unable to conceal his astonishment at being thus thrust forth from his erstwhile resting place.

If the Government want to reserve a seat for Europeans on the Pier, they should at least put up a notice.

It cannot surely be expected that Chinese gentlemen and their wives shall sit on the seats reserved for coolies.



## HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

### Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Philharmonic Society was held at the City Hall at 5.30 p.m. last Friday. There was a sparse attendance of members, which was no doubt, due to the inclement weather. Commodore C. J. Eyres, R.N., took the chair, while Mr. E. Marshall Wood discharged the Secretarial duties.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read by the Secretary, the President proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Carried.

The President stated that the statistics showed that the Society was in a flourishing condition. The affairs of the Society, he was glad to say, were satisfactory. The Society had finished a period of nine years of continuous life. Before that they had a short life and at one time there was a period of suspended animation (laughter). The Society was now going strong. That was largely due to the individual efforts of a few members. A Society like that in a community of limited numbers like Hongkong could only be kept alive by putting life into their instruments. He thought that every new resident in the Colony who possessed musical talents should be invited to join the Society. He would like to allude to the serious loss which had recently been sustained by the Society. He felt sensible of the honour done him in being appointed President of the Society, but at the same time he could not help pointing out to the loss to the Society by the departure of Sir Henry May.

Mr. Donnan Fuller announced the selections for next season's concert. The chief item was a piece called "Song of the Western Man" by Holtenmann and also "Ought and Grow" by Bishop, both the pieces being for chorus and orchestra. There would also be a Romance for piano and orchestra and a song cycle. He had undertaken the orchestration of certain works, which would all go to make an excellent concert. In a place like Hongkong, there were no little difficulties in getting up a concert. Some members found that they had to attend dinner parties, while others wished to go to dances and so forth, which were all factors to be reckoned with.

The Secretary put a resolution to the meeting aiming at the establishment of a distinction between active and non-active members.

Mr. F. C. Barlow seconded. Carried.

The President remarked that the present strength of the Committee consisted of the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer and six members of Committee, with the President. Two of the Committee were retiring—Messrs. Hoso and Barlo.

By general support, the present members of the Committee were re-elected. The following four names were also added to the Committee:—Messrs. F. Austin, Ralph, H. F. Campbell and J. W. White.

The Secretary proposed a vote of thanks to the retiring officers, Messrs. Hoso and Barlo, which was received with acclamation.

After votes of thanks had been passed to the President and Mr. Donnan Fuller, the meeting terminated.

### Annual Report.

Following is the annual report of the Society:—The Committee have pleasure in presenting their Annual Report for the Season 1910-1911.

The Membership of the Society steadily increases and now numbers 120; gratifying as this is, the Committee, however, feel that there are yet many residents in the Colony who might be induced to join, either as Vice-Presidents or as Subscribers or Active Members, and the Committee earnestly ask for the co-operation of Members to this end.

The Society again gave two Concerts during the Season. The first was held in the Theatre Royal in December, the principal item being Elgar's "Banner of St. George," a work originally given by the Society in 1907. In the absence of Mr. Donnan Fuller in England Mr. E. J. Chapman kindly acted as Conductor and the Committee wish to take this opportunity of thanking him for his services in this direction.

The Second Concert took place in St. Andrew's Hall in April under the Conductorship of Mr. Donnan Fuller, recently returned from England.

The Second Concert of the Season has usually been confined to Chamber Music, but as this year so many members were desirous of taking part, it was decided to produce Barnett's "Ancient Mariner," and this work formed the principal part of the programme. No band parts being available this work was orchestrated at very short notice by Mr. Donnan Fuller in what proved to be a most satisfactory manner.

The Committee submit that a considerable advance has been made in the standard of excellence of the two Concerts of the Season, as compared with former seasons, but no appreciable increase of attendance can be recorded.

This is regrettable, but it is hoped that the artistic improvement may result in greater support by the public next season.

The Committee desire to express their thanks to all those members who took part in these concerts, and particularly to Mrs. Goldenfild, Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Stainer, Mr. F. Austin, Mr. Donnan Fuller, Mr. E. Marshall Wood, Mr. Timmerscheidt, all of whom rendered valuable assistance as soloists, and to Mrs. R. H. Cousin and Mrs. W. E. Tibbs for their excellent work as the accompanists of the Society.

At Mr. Donnan Fuller's invitation some of the vocal members of the Society assisted in conjunction with the Cathedral Choir at the special Coronation Organ Recital, given in the Cathedral on June 19th. The Recital was a great success and the Committee are glad that the Society was able to render assistance.

It was with much regret that the Society parted with Sir Henry May, K.C.M.G., for many years, its President; the Society now welcomes Commodore Eyres, R.N., who has kindly accepted the vacant office.

The Society regrets losing the services of Mr. E. G. May, the Hon. Secretary. The secretarial work for the latter half of the past season has been undertaken by Mr. E. Marshall Wood.

The Committee wish to thank the Conductor, the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Treasurer for their untiring efforts in carrying on the work of the Society during the past season.

As in previous years, the expenses connected with both Concerts exceeded the receipts, the loss being in each case carried to the General Account.

After paying all expenses, however, the Society is to be congratulated on a balance of \$353.82 to be carried forward to next season, which it is hoped will have as successful an issue as those in the past.

During the year, the accounts were audited by Mr. Booth. COMMODORE C. J. EYRES, R.N., President.

E. MARSHALL WOOD, Hon. Secretary.

## ANTI-OPIMUM CRUSADE.

### The New Farm in Canton.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT) Canton, July 21.

As already reported in your columns, the Anti-Opium Medicine Farm was established in Canton on Sunday last. There was much agitation among the prepared opium dealers in Foshan, who regard the existence of the Farm as liable to disorganize their business.

Before the Farm was instituted, the prepared opium dealers could prepare opium after payment of a tax in exchange for the transit pass. Now they are required to pay, besides, a fee for the supply of the anti-opium medicine to be mixed with the opium in course of preparation, and they have also to get the anti-opium medicine to mix with their old stock of prepared opium.

A meeting of their guild was convened some days ago to consider what are the best measures to be taken. The decision arrived at was that while willing to pay the fees for the supply of this anti-opium medicine for the opium not yet prepared, they would not pay the fees on the opium prepared before the existence of the farm.

## AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST IN HONGKONG.

### High Praise of Milk Supply.

Professor C. V. Piper, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., was in Hongkong recently for a few days. He has been spending the last few months in the Philippine Islands investigating on behalf of his Government the matter of producing forage for the use of army horses all of which, at present, is imported from America or Australia.

By the use of Rhode's Grass he is confident that hay of a high quality can be produced cheaply in the Philippines. The preliminary experiments have been carried out under Professor Piper's direction, and have proved successful, and as a result extensive plantings will be made next season.

He has also made a study of the water gardens so highly developed about Canton, and has sent a special report on the subject to his department at Washington.

A few months ago while in Hongkong Professor Piper visited the Dairy Farm Company's various properties and farms with all of which he was greatly pleased and speaks in very high praise of the results accomplished by this company. What he saw interested him greatly and he expressed himself as being anxious to make the farm the subject of a special and exhaustive report to his government, on the plant and methods in vogue in the numerous establishments operated by the Company. In his opinion this Company have completely solved the problem of fresh milk production in tropical countries and he sees no reason why the same methods should not find wide use throughout the tropics.

"At the present time, the Hongkong Dairy Farm," he says, "is one of the very few successful examples of such an enterprise, and may well be used as a model in other tropical regions."

Six months' residence in the East though sufficient to give Professor Piper a comprehensive idea of many of the difficulties to be overcome in Eastern dairying, is not long enough to give one of even Professor Piper's high scientific attainments and technical knowledge, as complete a grasp of the situation and acquaint him with the pitfalls ever present to ensure the unwary dairyman of Far Eastern countries.

## LOG BOOK.

### Captain Keith Resigns.

The "Japan Gazette" states that Captain Keith has resigned from the Nippon Yusen Kaisha service, and left for England by the trans-Siberian route. Captain Keith joined the N.Y.K. in the early nineties. During the China-Japan War he left to take command of a transport in the service of the Hokkaido Tanko Kaisha, and for his service was decorated by the Japanese Government. After the war he rejoined the N.Y.K., being at one time in command of the Awa Maru on the European service, and later commanded the Totonari Maru on the coasting service.

### Tsunmimg Crossing.

Notice is given of the following changes in the buoys of the Tsunmimg Crossing:—The Second Crossing gas-lighted buoy has been discontinued. A gas-lighted buoy, painted red, and to be known as the West Spit Buoy, has been moored in 16 feet of water at low water of spring tides, with Washaway Beacon bearing S. 73.12° E., distant 2.6 miles. This buoy shows an occulting white light every 8 seconds. An unlighted buoy, surmounted by a triangular shape and painted black, to be known as the Second Crossing Buoy, has been placed in 14 feet of water at low water of spring tides, with Washaway Beacon bearing S. 50° E., distant 2.1 miles. These buoys should be passed at a distance of 1 cable, according to their colour. Caution: Vessels cannot steer a straight course between the East Entrance Gas-lighted Buoy and the West Spit Gas-lighted Buoy.

## PROPOSED CAPSULUM LIGHT.

### [SPECIAL ARTICLE.]

A little while ago a correspondent who used the writing name of "British Sailor" made a justifiably direct attack upon the Hongkong Government with regard to their dilatoriness in keeping the promise which they made some three years ago, to improve the shipping lights in Capsulum Pass. Our correspondent was not alone in voicing the opinion that the local authorities were to blame in this matter. The views that he then expressed were concretely the views held by all the ship officers and pilots who have to use the Pass in the course of every-day traffic. And their name, if not legion, is not few. Hongkong's prosperity as a port depends mostly upon its entrepot capabilities. Its alleged superiority above the ports of the world is a matter of figures. In reality, it does not compare with Liverpool or Glasgow so far as its ocean-going shipping is concerned. Compared

### In the Same Light

with the Port of London or New York it is eclipsed. Its daily tonnage clearances are made up by river ferries, so-called. And that just brings us back to the point that Hongkong's port prosperity depends almost entirely upon its capacity for dealing, as a distribution agent, with the goods which are sent here for local consumption, the word local, of course, implying Southern China. Hence we have, above all things, to look to the welfare of our local traffic. Are we doing so? The answer cannot but be in the negative. In various ways, our local shipping is not treated on an equality. Foreign steamers making use of the privileges of the port enjoy greater advantages than we do in the matter of clearances with cargo up the river. But to put apart for a moment all these considerations, the most palpable shortcoming of the Hongkong Government in its treatment of harbour affairs is to be found in its want of faith in carrying out to a fulfilment its promise that the marine lights in Capsulum Pass would shortly be put in order.

Capsulum is a dangerous passage, narrow and treacherous with swirling tides. The Capsulum is used at all hours of the night in all kinds of weather by a great number of the river steamers, the traffic of which makes up

### The Blackbone

of our Colony's prosperity. The ordinary shoreman would naturally suppose that in such circumstances the Government would pay assiduous attention to the safe navigation of the narrow waterway—the gateway to Canton.

During the first quarter of the present year, 7,904 vessels entered Canton, representing a tonnage of 679,127 tons. During the quarter the number of vessels which cleared from the port was 7,939. The total of vessels cleared during the quarter included 6,978 inland waters steamers, besides heavy tonnage in the great number of native sailing craft using this channel.

Yet, notwithstanding all this volume of trade, we find that the Government has utterly ignored, or at least dilatorily disregarded, the outcry of the shipping companies for a placement of Proper Lights

### Proper Lights

in the vicinity of Capsulum. A Government apologist wrote in our columns recently that the Public Works Department was taking action in the matter and had actually decided upon a site for the new, promised light. It was promised about three years ago. And, verily, the Government have been pleased to survey the site. We all know the difficulties under which our worthy Director of Works has to suffer, what with reference to head quarters, to the Crown Agents or to the Colonial Office in London, but surely there is something "rotten in the State of Denmark" when an important work of this description has to await the approval of Downing Street whilst local voices are passed without comment for other less important matters.

What is wanted in the erection of a leading light on Kap-Sing Island situated at the Capsulum Pass, the absence of which light

### Held by Mariners.

as having been responsible for the loss of the S.S. Powan, with many lives, and the grounding of many vessels near its approach. As our correspondent pointed out in his communication of June 17, the absence of proper lights at the harbour end of Capsulum has been a long-standing grievance amongst the shipping community. The single light at Ma Wan is not sufficient. Vessels do not pick it up until almost abreast Kap Sing Island, which is four and a half miles from the Fairway Buoy.

From Kap Sing, the dangerous Bunsansinh Rocks lie one mile distant, bearing S. by E., 1-4 E. 1-4.

The distance between Kap Sing and the Bunsansinh Rocks is only one mile, which does not leave a very wide margin when the weather is stormy and the light bad. After the Powan disaster, the Government gave a promise that the needed light would be constructed in due course. But there is not the least sign of it yet. The statement regarding the Powan is untrue, as she struck on the extreme Eastern end of Lantau Island.

The Chairman of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, in his speech at the meeting of that Company held on the 10th of February, said:—

"Our day service steamers, which never have an opportunity of seeing the lights, are taxed with all other vessels in the river trade 5-6 of one cent per ton for every daily entrance into the waters of the Colony, which must be considered a very heavy tax, especially as we cannot get a small light erected on Kap-Sing Island where most needed for the safer navigation of our vessels, at a possible cost of, say, \$1,000. We have asked for more light and, in reply to our earnest request, the Harbour Master offers us stone and a bucket of white wash! The Government should take unto themselves the ancient precept: "Deeds, not words!" Light, not stone and white wash!

## MR. HOOPER RESIGNS SANITARY BOARD.

Our readers will regret to hear that Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, who has served the public so long, intelligently and faithfully as a member of the Sanitary Board, has resigned his seat, and will no longer represent the public, as a member of that august body, should His Excellency the Governor, in whose hands Mr. Hooper's resignation has been placed, accept the same.

The community will thus lose the services of an energetic and earnest worker in all matters appertaining to sanitation.

Mr. Hooper's absence from the Board will be a distinct loss and we regret to hear—as will many others—that he has taken this step, which is clearly traceable to the proceedings of the last meeting of the Board held on Tuesday, the 18th instant.

We trust his place may be filled by one equally well qualified, and as fearless and painstaking as he has proven himself to be. We will await with interest the finding and appointment of such an one.

## PROPOSED MINING COLLEGE.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, July 21.

H. E. the Canton Viceroy is in receipt of a despatch from the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce regarding the proposed establishment of a mining college. The despatch says that many foreign nations owe their prosperity to the existence of mining resources.

Although China possesses enormous mineral resources, she is lacking in mining experts to explore the fields for her. It is on this account that the establishment of a mining college to turn out students with a knowledge of mining is a great necessity.

The Ministry requests H. E. the Viceroy to instruct the Taotai of the Province of Industries jointly to consider the scheme with the Provincial educational Commissioner and to submit regulations governing the running of the college to the Ministry for consideration and approval.

## A SHORT SERMON.

### What Makes a Life?

For a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.—St. Luke, xii, 15.

"It is better to make a life than to make a living," once wrote a gifted and thoughtful American on the fly-leaf of a book he gave to a young man.

"I wish I could impress the truth of that statement on every young man who starts out to work his way," he added, as he handed the book to its present owner, who still keeps it among his treasures.

And, in a large and true sense, the message of Jesus Christ to all men in all ages is this:—"It is better to make a life than to make a living."

How is one to make the right sort of a life?

This big question faces each of us day after day,—for, like the returning seasons, the opportunity for making a life comes again and again. Of course, it is better to seize the earliest opportunity, for that will give more time for the perfecting of the work taken in hand. But, in this high matter of making a life, it is never too late to begin.

The penitent thief on the cross had only a few hours to live, yet he gained promise of a place in paradise.

And in the making of a life, which should be ranked as the first and foremost duty of every Christian and every man, no matter what his religion, we must begin by rightly estimating the worth of the things for which we labour.

Now let the words of the Master ring in our ears and sink deep into our hearts:—

"For a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth."

This is at variance with the world's teachings. From the pulpit and the platform we hear much about the ascendancy of character and the importance of seeking those things which moth and rust do not corrupt, but in the everyday working world, where men and women are earning the necessities by the sweat of their brows or the exercise of their mental powers, it is possession of material things that directs hand and brain.

With many workers, the only desire is to possess enough to comfortably meet the common needs; to keep from being hungry and homeless. With many others, it is thus in the beginning, but, little by little, the desire to possess, aided by now measures of possession, assumes the captaincy. Then we see the sad and disastrous transformation of a man into a mere money-making and money-taking machine. This is a sight all too common in our age.

More than any other hostile influence, this madness for possession stands in the way of the making of right lives. More than any other enemy to character-building must we fight this false guide which so cunningly seeks the mastery.

For the true end of man in this existence is not to build up fortunes or amass tangible assets, however these may contribute to fame and temporal power, but to be HONEST WITH SELF AND HELPFUL TO OTHERS. Stop a moment to recall the men who have been helpful to their fellows; the men who have really made the world better and life happier and more truly worth while.

What are the names on that list?

Are they names of men who possessed great material wealth? Are they names of those who, possessing great material wealth, gave freely of their store for the benefit of their kind?

Or are they names of those who had so few tangible holdings that we do not know how much they owned; those who gave so much of themselves that we and all the ages yet to come must render them glory and gratitude for what they were?

There is only one answer, and the name which must head each list of those who have really helped is that of One who, while he lived, had not even a place to lay his head

and who, dying, left, as His material estate only the garment He had worn to martyrdom! But the life He lived, like the life of every other person who has placed a life above a living, is worth more to mankind than all the millions of dollars and all the acres of land in existence.

And that is the standard to follow, no matter how small your field of influence.

## SHAREBROKERS AND THEIR LIABILITIES.

There will appear in the columns of the "Telegraph" every Saturday, until concluded, a portion of an article entitled "Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Sharebrokers." We venture to assert boldly, that this article will be read with avidity by all who may be interested in shares, and who is not?—either as speculators or as more investors. This article should and will be preserved by many for future reference and use.

## FREIGHT CIRCULAR.

Hongkong, 22nd July.

Chartering operations during the past fortnight have been on about the same lines as described in our last report, demand for tonnage was very light, in consequence of which rates in various directions have declined and there seems to be no immediate prospect of a change for the better.

Saigon-Hongkong rate remains at 8 cents, regular liners having very little to do.

Saigon-Philippines:—Except the fixtures of boats managed in the Philippines, enquiries for tonnage put on this market have led to the charters of three steamers at 22 cents per ton to Manila and Cebu.

Saigon-Java:—We have not heard of any fresh transactions.

Java-Hongkong:—The market continues very quiet with no inquiry whatever for "outside" tonnage.

Nowchwang:—Only one charter has transpired at the reduced rate of 25 cents. Reports from Nowchwang having reached here that prices for beans have gone up considerably, chartering operations are at a standstill since the last few days.

Coal freights for Japan have further weakened, owing to several large carriers offering in the market. There is however still a good demand. Fixtures Reported:—Mojito-Hongkong \$1.70-\$1.75 per ton, Wakamatsu-Saigon \$3.40-\$3.25 per ton, Wakamatsu-Canton \$2.60 per ton, Port Courtbet-Swallow \$2.00-\$1.70 per ton, Haiphong-Canton \$2.00 per ton.

Timecharterers:—A few vessels have been taken up on Timecharter for special trades, viz: S.S. "Manshu Maru" and S.S. "MacLuff" for coal and/or cattle between Australia and the Philippines; S.S. "Marie" on the regular Saigon-run, charter has been extended for further 12 months, and S.S. "Proteus" is reported fixed up North.

Sales:—Norw. S.S. "Prosper" 924 net reg. tons has been sold to Russian buyers.

Salt Tonnage loading or to land. For Baltimore and New York, Brit. barque "Radiant" 1,840 tons net reg. October-November (Messrs. Simonsen & Co.); Brit. barque "Eclipsa" 2,999 tons net reg. July-October (Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co.); Brit. barque "Arrow" 3,090 tons net reg. October-December (Messrs. Arnold, Karberg & Co.).

## LAMKE & ROGGL.

## COAL REPORT.

Sales:—No business reported during the fortnight; market dull. Quotations:—Cardiff \$19.00 to \$21.00 ex-godown nominal, Australian West Wallend \$11.25 ex-ship, nominal, Yabari Lump \$12.00 ex-ship nominal, Mikil Lump \$10.50 to \$11.00 ex-ship, nominal, Moji Lump \$7.75 to \$9.50 ex-ship, steady; Moji Unscreened \$6.00 to \$8.00 ex-ship, steady; Akaike Lump \$8.00 to \$8.25 ex-ship, steady; Kaiping Navy Lump \$10.00 to \$10.25 ex-ship nominal, Kaiping Navy Lump \$7.50 to \$7.75 ex-ship; Kaiping No. 5 Dust \$6.50 to \$6.75 ex-ship; Kaiping No. 1 Dust \$6.25 ex-ship; Fushun Lump \$8.25 ex-ship; Fushun Unscreened \$7.25 ex-ship; Fushun Dust \$6.25 ex-ship.



## A QUESTION OF IDENTITY.

## Case in Summary Court.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz in the Summary Court on Monday, the Tung Hop firm sued Wong Fat and Pang King Sam, partners of the Shun Hing Tsung firm, for \$222, being balance due for the erection of a theatrical tent at Tung Lo Wan, under agreement dated 7th February, 1909. Plaintiffs also claimed costs in the action.

Mr. Barlow appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. Gardiner said he represented the present owner of the firm.

Mr. Barlow said he intended to prove that his friend's client was Wong Fat.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: Who is your client?

Mr. Gardiner: He is the purchaser of the late firm, Wong King Sam.

## Sole Proprietor.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: And he is sole proprietor of the defendant firm?

Mr. Gardiner: Yes; the firm is named Shun Hing Tsung Wing Kee, and he acquired the business more than two years ago.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: How about the other two defendants? Are they in Court?

The names Wong Fat and Pang King Sam were called, but no answer was received.

Mr. Barlow: There is only one issue between us, as to whether Wong Fat is the man we are saying he is.

Mr. Gardiner: We are not the firm it is said we are. Wing Kee was added two years ago, and no service has been effected on this man personally.

Mr. Barlow: The only service is as to the person having charge.

## Owner or Employee?

Mr. Gardiner: No, and take it from the firm. Are they going to attempt to prove my client is Wong Fat? He has not been served as Wong Fat.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: It doesn't matter. The firm has been served and if he is the firm he is served. You may pass all sorts of aliases on him if you like. I think you appeared under protest on the last occasion.

Mr. Gardiner: Yes. Evidence was then called, the managing partner of the Tung Hop firm speaking as to the making of the contract.

Mr. Gardiner in opening his defence said his client was an employee in the firm and was in the employ of the firm at the time the contract was entered into.

About a month after the contract was entered into and before all the payments were made in respect to the contract, an advertisement was inserted in the vernacular press before any sale took place.

## Denial.

Subsequently, there was an assignment to his client, which he would produce, and afterwards the firm was renamed, Wing Kee being added. The firm was registered in the usual way, and the landlord has acknowledged by the landlord in the name of his client, which he thought conclusively showed there was a bona fide transfer on the 8th of March.

At that time his client became owner, without taking any liabilities. He did not take over any of the old debts, nor was he liable for any.

Entering the box defendant spoke to the business being transferred to him, his employer giving up the business on account of illness.

Further evidence was given to prove that defendant's name was not Wong Fat, but Wong Wing Sun.

## "Told a Lot of Lies."

Mr. Gardiner, at the conclusion of the evidence, said he thought it was clear from the evidence—

Mr. Justice Gompertz: I don't know that it is clear.

Mr. Gardiner: I think it is beyond doubt there was a transfer, and I think that transfer is undeniable in view of the documents produced.

The Puisne Judge: What was the consideration money?

Mr. Gardiner: Two hundred dollars, my lord.

Continuing Mr. Gardiner said he did not think his friend could be said to have convinced his Lordship that his (Mr. Gardiner's) client was liable.

The Puisne Judge: No doubt your man has told a lot of lies.

## Obvious Fallacies.

Mr. Gardiner: Perhaps so, my Lord. I suppose both sides have told lies, but that doesn't make him liable. I would ask your Lordship, under the circumstances to non-suit the plaintiffs. I suppose it will have to be judgment for the defendant so far as this man is concerned.

Mr. Justice Gompertz: If I don't give plaintiff judgment I shall have to non-suit him.

Mr. Barlow said his friend was not putting the case very high. He submitted that considering defendant's story and his demeanour in the box, his obvious fallacies, and statements which were untrue, he thought all the evidence should be on his side. Although his friend had more witnesses he thought his (Mr. Barlow's) evidence was more substantial and more reliable. He therefore asked for judgment for the plaintiffs.

## Consideration.

The Puisne Judge said he would read over the evidence. The sum was not great but to a Chinaman was no doubt considerable. He would take time to consider. In the meantime he asked that Mr. Gardiner should do all he could to find further evidence to back up the documentary evidence produced.

## INDIAN'S CLAIM.

In the Summary Court this afternoon a case was heard in which Moha Singh was plaintiff and Bakari defendant.

The plaintiff claimed the sum of 69.00 dollars, 60 dollars due under a promissory note, and interest.

## DEATH OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

## The Late Fr. A. Poletti.

The Catholic Mission in Hongkong have lost a valuable worker and keeper in the person of the Rev. Father A. Poletti who passed away quietly at the Government Civil Hospital in the forenoon on Monday. Deceased was a victim of typhoid having been admitted to hospital for treatment just a week ago. The Rev. Father de Maria and others of the same Mission were in constant attendance on the deceased and were present at the death bed to administer to the dying priest the comforts of the last Sacraments of the Church of which deceased was such a valuable exponent. Bishop Pozzoni arrived just too late to pronounce the last blessing, but the prelate was with Fr. Poletti until 10.30 last evening. "He died as he lived," full of comforting fortitude and Christian faith in the reunion with those who like himself, had lived a life to secure the temporal and spiritual well-being of others.

Father Poletti was only 34 years of age at the time of his death. He arrived in Hongkong in the fall of 1900, and after two years' connection with the Catholic Church in the Colony was detailed to prosecute missionary duties in the district of Kwei-shin. With the natives in the district he had always been a favourite and he knew them, their language and their country as well as his own native province of Como in Italy.

He came over from the interior to take part in the recent Coronation services at the Roman Catholic Cathedral and was awaiting the arrival of another priest to substitute him before proceeding on home leave when Death claimed him for his own. Much sympathy will be felt with the father of the deceased priest. The venerable old man is over eighty years of age and had anticipated welcoming the son home when the sad tidings were flashed over the wire to-day of the latter's demise. An unmarried sister and a brother, who is also a priest, survive the deceased.

Father Poletti will be better remembered in Hongkong in connection with his tenure of the Catholic military chaplaincy during the Rev. Father Augustin's absence in 1900.

The funeral arrangements will be as follows:—

To-morrow at 7.30 a.m. Requiem Mass at the Catholic Cathedral.

To-morrow at 5.30 p.m. Funeral starts from the Cathedral and will pass the Monument at 6 p.m.

## OUTRAGE IN SHANGHAI.

But for the fortune of a bullet missing its mark the Shanghai police last Wednesday would have been engaged in the investigation of a murder in every respect sensational and horrible as that which took place at a year ago, when Mr. King Gon-sang was done to death, shook Shanghai. On this occasion the outrage, which was perpetrated took place within almost a stone's throw of that referred to, and the intended victim of the assassin was equally prominent, being an official of the Mixed Court, Mr. Wang Pol-chien. When the affair occurred Mr. Wang was going from one festivity to another, and proceeding along in his ricksha. Suddenly a shot was fired, and the bullet striking him in the lower part of the body, inflicted a flesh wound which, if deeper, would almost certainly have proved fatal.

Mr. Wang's duties at the Mixed Court are those of Secretary in charge of the foreign-Chinese civil cases, and he would thus, of course, occupy a prominent position in the native life of the Settlement. On Monday night he had been engaged at a dinner party, and, as is the custom with well-to-do Chinese, had more than one function to attend. Thus it happened that about two o'clock yesterday morning, having left the dinner party, he was making his way to another house, when the attempt to murder him took place. At the time it was raining heavily, and the hood of the ricksha in which he was travelling was up, and in addition he was screened by the apron. He had reached the corner of Swatow and Kwangsi Roads when the event happened. A man suddenly appeared on the scene, and pushing aside the apron inserted his hand into the body of the ricksha. In his hand was a revolver or pistol, and without loss of time he fired.

Mr. Wang is a portly man, rather above middle age, and at the time he was sitting with his hands folded over his gown. Thus, when the shot was fired, intended obviously for a vital part, the bullet grazed his hands and cutting through his clothes tore along the skin of his body inflicting a cut which bled profusely. As soon as the shot was fired the man made good his escape, leaving his victim in what seemed a precarious condition. In the circumstances a carriage was summoned and Mr. Wang drove to his house which is outside the North Chiening Road. The first intimation the public had of the occurrence was the arrival of the wounded man's ricksha coolie at Louza Station, and on hearing his story they at once had detectives at work.

While inquiries were pursued in the vicinity of the outrage an officer was sent to Mr. Wang's house. On his way there he obtained the services of Dr. Parrott who, on arrival, attended to the injured man. The wounds had bled to a considerable extent, but fortunately they were not deep enough to cause immediate danger. Had the bullet, however, ploughed deeper into the body by as much as a quarter of an inch it is a certainty that it would have caused such injuries that there could have been little hope of saving his life.

Those who have followed local events during the past year will recognize in this outrage a resemblance, at least superficial, to what happened a year ago when Mr. King Gon-sang was murdered. On that occasion the victim was caught on leaving a social gathering, and, as already stated, not far from the scene of the present affair. On the previous occasion the conclusion was reached that the murderer knew his victim's movements on the particular night, and no doubt the same theory would be justified in the present instance. King Gon-sang was a man who interested himself to no small extent in the litigation always proceeding in the Chinese circles, which fact might have had something to do with his death, and from his position Mr. Wang must have been equally well-known among those engaged in lawsuits. The points of resemblance between the two occurrences may, of course, be no more than coincidences, and at the present juncture it would be rash to suggest that the one affair had anything to do with the other. So far no one has been arrested in connexion with the matter.—"N. C. D. News."

## THE CONFIDENCE TRICK.

## Chinese Woman Duped.

Another instance of the blissful credulity of the average Chinese woman of the ignorant classes has been reported to the Police. A native woman residing at No. 8, Sai Street, was yesterday walking along Des Voeux Road, when she was suddenly accosted by a Chinese gentleman (sic) who manifested great politeness to the lady. He asked her if she could direct him to a money-changer's establishment, as he had just picked up a roll of bank notes and did not know where to have them changed. If the woman would do the needful, he would give her a good reward. The unsuspecting creature offered to do so, but after having gone a little distance, she was called back and the man said: "Here, how can I know you will come back? You better leave with me some security." Upon this, the woman divested herself of her jewellery worth \$25 and handed it to the man, together with \$20 in money. On arrival at the money-changer's, she opened the package and, to her dismay, she made the painful discovery that it contained nothing more valuable than worthless pieces of brown paper!

The appalling ignorance and lack of common-sense displayed by these unfortunate creatures are almost enough to estrange sympathy from them.

## SENTENCED FOR OPIUM IMPORTATION.

Yap Chow Hoe, a well known Chinese merchant of Manila, was sentenced to one year in Bilibid and to pay a fine of P. 5,000, in a decision by Judge Campbell a few days ago. He was convicted of being the consignee of the P. 55,000 worth of opium recently discovered on pier 5 by agents of the customs secret service.

The forbidden drug was concealed in 32 packages of cardboard imported from Hongkong. The centres of the parcels had been ingeniously hollowed out, and the drug deposited therein but the customs secretos discovered it just as it was being taken from the piers.

Two other Chinese are charged with being accomplices in the smuggling attempt but they have not yet been tried. A cablegram cipher and a cryptic letter, both of which were solved by the secret service men, were prominent factors in the evidence which convicted the Chinese. It was also proved that a bribe of P. 2,900 had been offered one of the secret service men who made the capture of opium.—"Manila Times."

## ANARCHY IN SOUTH CHINA.

## Annam as a Base.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, July 22.

The Taoist of Yun-chow and Linchow has reported by wire to His Excellency the Viceroy that the anarchists are using Annam as their entrance and exit. Both in Loongchow and Yumchow which are on the frontier separating the French Dominion from Chinese territory, detectives are permanently stationed, being engaged in the work of watching the movements of the anti-anarchists. The force of the detectives was considerably strengthened respectively since the Canton outbreak.

According to a report received by the Taoist from his deputy in America, about 80 per cent. or 90 per cent. of the Chinese residents there have been misled by the revolutionaries, while a great number of them are willing to fight and die for the anarchists.

The mischievous characters are forming a Daring Death Society. Many of the members know the method of manufacturing dynamite and other explosives and are secretly going into the interior of China for the purpose of assassinating the officials.

Every day a party of four or five are seen leaving for or returning from Huiphong or Hanoi. The anarchists in Hongkong are alleged to be carrying on secret intrigues with their fellows in Annam.

On receipt of the report, His Excellency the Viceroy instructed the Customs Commissioner to order his underlings to keep a sharp look-out for these undesirable, and the deputies in charge of the lokin stations throughout the Province to work similarly.

## RICE RIOTS IN WEN-CHOW.

The Wenchow Correspondent to the "North China Daily News" in his letter of July 11 says that a great quantity of rice has been exported from here to Foochow so that the local stores are not enough to supply the wants of the people before the first crop is on the market. In consequence those who hold small stocks put the cost up to famine prices. As a protest on the first of this moon all shops were shut. This was a sign for the mob to take possession of the streets and all the rice shops were broken into but grain was only stolen when it belonged to the wealthy.

On the second day the Magistrate caught three of the ringleaders and sent them to the New Police Court where they were imprisoned and beaten. In the meanwhile the Taoist had fixed the price of rice at a reasonable figure and all would have been well but for these three men in prison. Their treatment greatly enraged the populace and the shops remained shut while a mob went to the yamen of what we call here the "Sang Po Ting" and dragged the new official by his queue through the city and thrust him out at the principal gate.

The three prisoners were then liberated, with, it is rumoured, a present of a hundred dollars each, and since then the city has been tranquil. The price of good rice remains as before and what is being sold at the lower figure is, according to report, almost unobtainable.

There is still much unrest in the country districts round here, raids have been made by the hill people on the villages of the plains so that many of the inhabitants of the latter have fled to the cities; bands of beggars, forty or fifty in number, have also terrorized some of the country places; but as the new supply of rice is very shortly due it is not anticipated that there will be much more trouble, a sufficient supply having just arrived from Shanghai to tide over the intervening days.

## CHINA AND MACAO.

## Extradition of Prisoners.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, July 22.

The Diplomatic Commissioner has recommended to His Excellency the Canton Viceroy the appointment of Tontai Shah Pook Mau as special commissioner to confer with the Governor of Macao regarding the revision of the regulations governing the extradition of prisoners.

It may be mentioned here that the Taoist is an official well versed in diplomatic affairs, and has paid several visits to the Governor of Macao on business before. His Excellency the Viceroy is in favour of the appointment, and has instructed the Taoist to proceed to Macao with power to revise the regulations re extradition of prisoners with the Governor of Macao.

## HIPPODROME CIRCUS.

## Boxing Final.

The Hippodrome Circus continues to draw crowded houses nightly at Causeway Bay. On Saturday evening, an excellent programme was provided and in the presence of a large audience, the final boxing contest was fought between Corporal Scruton of the K.O.Y.L.I. and Seaman Tovey of Submarine 37. Mr. J. Dempsey acted as referee. The match was a disappointing one. In the first round, Scruton was heavily punished. In the second round, Scruton did not come to close quarters. In the third and final round, the men had just come out of a clinch near the sailor's corner when time was called, there being no gong. As Tovey was walking to his corner, after time, he was struck by Scruton. Tovey was declared winner by the referee.

The decision of the referee was not by any means popular. Gunner Kingland of the R.G.A. challenged the winner of the bout. The public should not miss the opportunity to-night of seeing the huge programme arranged as the result of the combination of the Dyasok and Filiis Circus. There will be 50 artists appearing in the ring.

## TIENTSIN TRADE REPORT.

## For the Year 1910.

The conditions of trade in North China at the beginning of the year were considered satisfactory, and the business of Tientsin appeared to have started on a firmer footing than in previous years. On the whole, it is considered that, but for the financial crisis in Shanghai, Tientsin would probably have experienced a year of unexampled trade activity, coupled with good profits on the business done.

The native merchants are reported generally to have done well both in exports and imports, through some heavy losses are reported in goat skins. Piece goods dealers as a body were not affected by the failures in Shanghai, owing to the fact that they owed money to the southern port; nevertheless, some wealthy dealers are likely to lose heavily, being unable to recover Shanghai advances. The

## Currency Difficulty

alluded to in the trade report for the year 1908 and again in that for 1909 still remains; but a good deal of debased sycee has been replaced by sheets of the proper ten (0.992). In terms of the Taoist's proclamation of the 7th May 1910, the debased sycee held by the foreign banks was examined by the Chinese authorities and duly stamped.

The difference in value of about 8,000 taels claimed by the foreign banks has not yet been paid, although the matter has been repeatedly pressed by the Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce through the Consular Body. The sum raised for the accomplishment of this purpose has up to the present only reached 3,000 taels. The Commercial Guarantee Bank of Chihli, established during the year under the auspices of the Li Shih Hui, a committee representing the principal

## Chinese Hongs.

to finance the indebtedness to foreign merchants of the Chinese community, has made some progress. It opened on the 20th May 1910, with a capital of 150,000 taels, and did an ordinary banking business. The direction is in joint charge of a foreign and a Chinese manager, assisted by a Chinese sub-manager. The indebtedness of the Chinese merchants, originally estimated at 14,000,000 taels, had been reduced to 5,000,000 taels at the end of 1909, as stated in the trade report for that year. Certain very small claims have been settled privately, but practically nothing has been done with regard to the larger claims.

Good work, however, has been accomplished by negotiations with the Chinese dealers, which have brought the situation nearer to a practical working basis. In this connection it should be mentioned that the British mercantile community took no part in the arrangements referred to above made with the Li Shih Hui, and were not among the

## Foreign Merchants

referred to at the beginning of my report for the year 1909. A new Imperial dollar was minted at the Poyang Mint in the spring, but the issue was deferred at the last moment, and nothing further appears to have been done.

The year closed with good prospects for 1911, unhappily to be dissipated only too soon by the outbreak of plague, which, at the time of writing this report, had already spread through Manchuria and the north of China. One of the most striking features of the year was the demand in foreign markets for China raw cotton and the increased export of beans and peas.

The aggregate collection of revenue for the year, 3,233,916 taels, is the second best recorded since the opening of the port to foreign trade, but falls short of the best by 106,001 taels. The decline is under the heading of

## Opium Duty

and like in alone, and for that reason may form a subject rather for satisfaction than regret, and of contentment that the stringent measures now enforced for the control and ultimate prevention of opium smoking have been attended with good and very hopeful results.

The importation of medical compounds for curing the opium habit, many of which contain some form of opium, must be put on the opposite side of the scale; but the authorities have made considerable advance during the year in controlling the sale of these-called remedies which are too often of a nature more injurious than the craving they are supposed to cure. —Extract from the annual report of Mr. H. M. Hillier, Commissioner of Customs, Tientsin.

## COMMERCIAL.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie in their Weekly Share Report, dated Hongkong, July 21st, state that business during the week has been on a moderate scale, but as they close, the market is considerably more active with most stocks in fair demand.

Rubber.—The rubber quotation from London gives 4-5 for Fine Hard Para, the London share market being stagnant, and at the moment of writing prices would appear to be on a slightly lower level.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been the medium of a fair business at \$910, at which rate more could probably be placed. The result for the half-year has been published declaring a dividend of £2 per share, an addition to the silver reserve fund of \$500,000 and a carry forward of \$2,000,000.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have changed hands at \$815 and close in demand. Cantons are unchanged from last week with, however, buyers still prevailing at \$205. North Chinas are wanted at Tls. 170.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fires are in request at 335 whilst China Fires have been the medium of a fair business at rates ranging from \$110.1-2 to \$121.1-2, closing with buyers at \$121.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats remain on offer at \$31. Indos have firmed slightly and could be placed at \$64. China and Manilas are offering at \$10.3-4 and Shells are neglected at 80-6 after sales at the figure. Old Star Ferries have advanced to \$20.1-4 and the New shares are offered for \$16.

Refineries.—China Sugars, after transactions at \$101, close steady with buyers. Luzons have changed hands to a considerable extent at \$24.1-2 and \$25 and more could probably be placed at this latter rate.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering and Minings at Tls. 13 and Raubs at \$2 are a neglected market. The latest Langkat quotation from Shanghai gives Tls. 03. Tronoh Mines weakened in London in the early part of the week but at the time of writing have again firmed up, no shares being on offer under 80-6 with buyers offering 85-6.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been dealt in at \$50. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have had transactions at \$56.3-4 and \$57. In Shanghai Hongkong Wharves remain unchanged at Tls. 84 and Docks have weakened to a nominal quotation of Tls. 52.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—There is a fairly strong demand for Hongkong Lands at \$96 with sellers holding out for higher rates. West Points remain quiet at \$47 and Kowloon Lands are wanted at \$25. Hongkong Hotel Old shares are quoted \$120 with no business to report. The New shares at \$75 are offering.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons, after sales at \$5.3-4, are in strong demand at \$6 with no shares offering.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements have been largely dealt in during the week at rates between \$3.50 and \$3.75, closing with buyers at \$3.90.

China Providents are wanted at \$7.1-2. Humphreys Estates have been done at \$6.1-2 and Hongkong Ice have again been dealt in at \$180, closing with further buyers. Hongkong Ropes could probably be placed at \$10, Dairy Farms at \$21.1-2 and Electric at \$21.1-2. William Powells have again advanced and are now wanted at \$4, with no sellers. China Borneos are quiet at \$3.4.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1.0 5-8, on demand and the T. T. Rate on Shanghai is 74 7-8.



## WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

## Captain Austin in Court.

## Serious Allegations.

"I beg to give notice that within 24 hours of receipt of this letter your services as captain will no longer be required. This is in accordance with a verbal agreement entered into between you and ourselves when you took up the duties as captain of the Hoi Ming."

Consequently on receiving this letter Captain T. Austin took legal proceedings and in the Summary Court on Tuesday before Mr. Justice Comper, the action was heard in which the Captain claimed from the Chi Wo and Co. the sum of 870 dollars—720 dollars in lieu of three months' lodgings.

He was represented by Mr. Stevenson, and Mr. Lewis appeared for the defendant company.

Mr. Lewis: My Lord, I propose to call an expert witness on behalf of defendants—Captain Jones, the assistant Harbour Master, will you allow him to remain in Court?

The Puisse Judge: If the other side has no objection.

Mr. Stevenson: No objection, my Lord.

## The Captain's Career.

Mr. Stevenson then opened and said: "Captain Austin is a master mariner. He has passed the Board of Trade examination, has had considerable experience at sea; in fact he has led a most creditable life since the age of 14."

The Puisse Judge: What is the ruin of the boat?

Mr. Stevenson: Hongkong to Canton, night service. He is a man of considerable ability, strictly sober and a conscientious officer.

The Puisse Judge: I assume all that. The other side may say he is not.

Mr. Stevenson: He has held a commission in the Royal Naval Reserve and has navigated several of His Majesty's warships. In 1895 Capt. Austin was master of one of the defendant ships which ran up the West River. He left that position in order to join another steamship company at an increased salary, and he nearly lost his life in the 1906 typhoon. His ship was lost and he was in hospital three months. He afterwards managed a hotel in Macao, and rejoined the defendant company in 1910.

## "No Reason for Dismissal."

He remained in command about 15 months, at the end of which period he received the letter quoted.

The salary was a low one, but he was promised an increase if business justified. He knows no reason why he is dismissed. On receipt of the letter he went to the defendant company and asked them to state a reason why they had dismissed him. The only answer he could obtain was: "If you read the letter you will ascertain."

The Puisse Judge: He didn't write?

Mr. Stevenson: No, he went right to the defendants. He has since been three times to the defendant company to ask for reason and was so often put off that he threatened proceedings. In conclusion, Mr. Stevenson said: "It is an important matter to my client. He is over 50 years of age and it is difficult for him to get another position."

"Left Without Regular Notice." The Puisse Judge: I think it has been stated in this Court that in the absence of a special agreement a master of a ship is entitled to three months' notice.

Mr. Lewis: I don't think it occurs in this case. That question won't arise.

Mr. Stevenson: The burden of proof is on the other side.

Mr. Lewis: No, I expected this. I shall go on.

Captain Austin then went into the box and said that on the day he received his dismissal he was in the offices of his employers, but was not informed that he was about to be dismissed. He corroborated Mr. Stevenson's opening statement.

In answer to Mr. Lewis Captain Austin said that when he was in the employ of the other company he left without giving three months' notice, but he was allowed to go by the owner.

## Could Not Remember.

Mr. Lewis: Then I take it you didn't think of the three months' notice.

Captain Austin: Because my employer knew.

Mr. Lewis: You were employed by another company, were you not?

Captain Austin: Yes.

Mr. Lewis: And you were dismissed?

Captain Austin: No.

Mr. Lewis: You swear that?

Captain Austin: Yes, I am on my oath.

Mr. Lewis: I put it to you, you were dismissed.

Captain Austin: No, I had a row with my employers.

Mr. Lewis: Yes, exactly. And you left at a day's notice?

Captain Austin: I went away.

Mr. Lewis: I put it to you that three years ago you were Captain for a short period—I say nine days, then immediately became chief officer under Captain Evans.

Captain Austin: I cannot remember why I was captain for a short period and then made chief officer.

## Alleged Neglect.

Mr. Lewis: I will suggest a reason. Were you not told that you had not carried out your duties as captain satisfactorily?

Captain Austin: No, I have never been told that. There is some hitch in this my Lord.

Mr. Lewis: Perhaps this will remind you. Do you remember an incident when you threw dirty water over some passengers?

Captain Austin: That was when I was made by Captain Evans.

Mr. Lewis: There was some such incident?

Captain Austin: They were not passengers, but passenger runners.

The Puisse Judge: You were made to do this?

Captain Austin: I was made, my Lord.

Mr. Lewis: Did these persons complain to the owners to your knowledge?—I was told they did.

Mr. Lewis: Were you also told that they threatened to publish the matter in the Chinese newspapers unless you were dismissed your ship?—No, I was told they threatened the owners that if I were detained in the ship they would boycott the ship.

## Throwing Water.

Mr. Lewis: For throwing water over the passengers?—I was instructed to do it because they used to go into the first class and monopolized the place.

Mr. Lewis: I put it to you that in consequence of that incident you were reduced from captain to chief officer.—I was chief officer at the time.

Mr. Lewis: I put it to you were captain.—I deny that, for Captain Evans said to me: "I am sorry Austin, you have to get on for throwing water over the runners."

Mr. Lewis: If that is not the reason, will you tell me what was?—I cannot tell you.

Mr. Lewis: When you applied to the Chi Wo & Co. for an appointment eighteen months ago, they were not keen about having you?—I don't know.

Mr. Lewis: You got someone to intercede for you?—I don't know but the Harbour Master sent for me and said he had got me a ship.

## Always on Best Behaviour.

Mr. Lewis: And the agreement was that you were liable to be dismissed at 24 hours' notice if they desired to do so?—I deny that.

Mr. Lewis: When you joined the Hoi Ming you were chief officer, and for two months you were on your best behaviour?—Thank you, I am always on my best behaviour.

You were then sent for and offered the captaincy?—Yes.

One of the terms of agreement was that you could be dismissed at 24 hours' notice? I deny that. I should not accept terms like that.

You would not accept such terms?—No, not with my own. My reputation is too good for that. Ten years ago you left their service at 24 hours' notice?—I left to better myself.

One moment. And you also left another employment at a moment's notice, and when you were made you were dismissed without any notice at all?—Yes, I was told to resign.

## The Defence.

Mr. Lewis: The point comes to this. Three times you have left at a moment's notice, once from another company's service. Now when you come to us, anxious for a job, you say you would not accept these terms?—I have never

accepted terms like that. I have been at sea a good many years, but never accepted such terms.

Mr. Stevenson: Is all this relevant?

Mr. Lewis: I am cross-examining to show that on previous occasions, and on this occasion, this man could be dismissed at 24 hours' notice.

Continuing Mr. Lewis asked plaintiff if he had gone into the cabin and hugged a Chinese woman.

Plaintiff denied that.

Mr. Lewis: Have you gone down to the annoyance of other passengers?—No.

Denies Frightening Ladies.

On the 20th May, did you walk abruptly into the women's quarters of your ship and frighten some of the lady passengers?—No, I did not.

Did you know that a complaint had been made about that?—No, I swear that.

And you have never seen a translation of a letter received from Canton?—No.

Do you know whether or not Chinese passengers have been annoyed by your presence?—No, I only know of two complaints, one when I sat in the ladies' quarters at the request of a passenger, and the second when I threw water over the runners.

Captain Austin admitted that it was the duty of a captain to consider the comfort of the passengers, but he admitted he used "justifiable" language to a French passenger.

Mr. Lewis: Did the French passenger complain to the French Consul at Canton?—I believe he did.

Did the French Consul make representations to the English Consul?—Yes.

## Complaint to Consul.

Did the English Consul write to you?—No, he sent for me.

On that occasion you were guilty of strong language towards a passenger?—Not actually strong, but he did complain. I was justified in my action. I was congratulated by the Chinese passengers for my attitude.

The Puisse Judge, at the conclusion of this examination, said, in addressing Mr. Stevenson, that a prima facie case was made out.

Mr. Stevenson: I would ask leave in the event of anything coming forward to find rebutting evidence.

Mr. Lewis: My cross-examination shows the whole line of defence. I submit to you that on the evidence of the witness he has shown to you that he has acted in a manner which has entitled his owners to dismiss him. I have no case to answer.

## The Position.

The position was this. The man had been in defendants' employ on various occasions. The first occasion was some ten years ago when he was dismissed at a moment's notice. Later three years ago, he was again in defendants' service as captain. His conduct was unsatisfactory and he was reduced to Chief Officer. Subsequently he was dismissed. About 18 months ago he was out of a job and representations were made to defendants, who, in consequence, sent for plaintiff. He promised to act differently. Complaints had been made, and defendants consented to engage him as Chief Officer. He was engaged under the ship's articles and one of the terms was to the effect that the officers could give 24 hours' notice or they could be dismissed at that notice.

The captain of the ship died during the few months plaintiff had been with them, and as his conduct had been quite satisfactory my clients consented to engage him as captain. But in view of his past history they stated the engagement must be in terms which would allow of him being dismissed at a notice of 24 hours.

## No Written Agreement.

He agreed to that. They asked him to have a written agreement, but plaintiff said "No, we have known each other a long time and a written agreement is not necessary."

Under that agreement he was given charge of the ship. Complaints were made from time to time to the owners as to the man's terms with the passengers. About a week before he was dismissed a report was made to the owners that the captain never kept charge and that for hours at a stretch no European officer was in charge.

The Puisse Judge: Were those complaints brought to his notice?

Mr. Lewis: No, my Lord, there was no reason why they should.

Proceeding, Mr. Lewis said the result was that the company instructed the compradore to go to the bridge and see if the captain and chief officer kept watch. The compradore went on the ship at 12 o'clock and there was no European on deck or on the bridge. He asked the pilot where the captain was. The reply was that he did not know, he had not been there for a long time.

"No Officer to be Seen."

At three o'clock in the morning he again went on deck and no officer was to be seen. He watched for several nights, and every time he went to the bridge the chief officer and captain were absent, and the ship was sailing in charge of a Chinese seaman. He was told his services would no longer be required. I shall put the chief engineer in the box and he will say that on several occasions he had to go on deck to make a report to the captain; he could find neither the Captain nor the chief officer on watch.

I shall also get the Assistant Harbour Master, Captain Jones, who will tell you a Chinese seaman is not the proper person to whom a ship should be trusted, and that it is the duty of the captain to see to matters during the whole of the voyage. If he did not do so he was guilty of a serious breach of duty.

Mr. Lewis then called the evidence of the Chief Engineer, Robert Leach, who spoke to often finding the captain and chief officer missing from the bridge.

## Evidence.

Resuming after till Mr. Lewis asked the Puisse Judge if he were satisfied from the evidence that for a considerable time the captain was absent from the bridge.

The Puisse Judge: I suppose that is so subject to rebutting evidence. I know nothing about the economy of these ships; and require something more.

Mr. Lewis: I will call further evidence to prove that for hours at a stretch no European officer was in charge.

The Compradore was called, who said he had received instructions to go on the ship at night to see if the European officers were attending to their duty. He did so, and confirmed Mr. Lewis' statement that neither Captain nor Chief Officer was to be seen.

Captain Jones, Acting Assistant Harbour Master, said a boat of the tonnage of the Hoi Ming—380—should have two European Officers, and for those officers to be absent from duty in narrow waters, would constitute a serious breach of duty.

Having heard the evidence of the captain this morning he considered he had made a serious breach of duty.

In answer to Mr. Stevenson witness said he did not gather that the captain left the ship in charge of a Chinese seaman whilst in narrow waters.

## OUR LETTER BOX.

[The opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily those of "The Hongkong Telegraph"]

## CAPSULE LIGHTS.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

Sir,—A "British Sailor" read with pardonable avidity both the assurance that the Kapsing Light-house was under way, also the special article which appeared in the "Telegraph" on Saturday, and in which it was stated that it was untrue that the s.s. Pown struck the Bunsanish Rocks but that she struck on the extreme eastern end of Lantau Island.

Now, as far as "B.S." recollects, the finding of the Court of Inquiry was that the Pown struck a submerged rock and drifted ashore on East Lantau. Waiving this "tarriddle" aside, however she struck—and it has never been definitely ascertained—had there been a light she would have had her bearings and the loss of a lot of lives would have been avoided.

—Yours, etc.,  
BRITISH SAILOR.  
Hongkong, July 24.

## HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## Monday's Important Meeting.

On Monday afternoon, a meeting of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was held at the City Hall to consider the matter of a form of contract to be used in connection with the export of certain Chinese goods.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Howett presided and amongst those present were:—

Messrs. G. H. Medhurst, N. J. Stabb, Hon. Mr. O. H. Ross, F. Shellim, G. Friesland, C. G. Mackie, F. H. Armstrong, H. W. Robertson, H. A. Siebs (the secretary), Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Messrs. Eberius & Co., G. Binder, F. Eason, A. M. Eschaboy, A. B. Moulder, A. H. Barretto, H. Dosbrook, A. Cordeiro, K. M. Cumming, F. S. Pabanoy, D. K. Moss, A. Forbes, Jorge, J. H. Rutledge, H. G. White, Van Andel, F. Bovington, C. A. Wendi, M. Muller, D. Langstein, E. Dauber, C. R. Lenzmann.

Hon. Mr. Howett said that as they were all aware, the question of the form of contract had been before the Chamber of Commerce for many years past and more especially of late, at Canton where the Canton Chamber of Commerce had frequently referred to their committee, asking them to help them arrive at some satisfactory solution of the matter. As they were all aware, questions were frequently arising between exporters and native dealers as to quality, rates, assortment, and as to their final part of destination. It was with a view to endeavouring to arrive at a more smooth working of the export trade, as well as in the interest of Chinese exporters and native dealers, that the meeting had been called, and it was hoped that some satisfactory conclusion might be come to on the subject. It would be as well if he related to them how the question at the present moment arose. The question was put before the committee of the Chamber of Commerce with regard to certain cassia transactions and in order to solve the question a form of contract was put forward, which was unacceptable to their constituents. The committee was quite prepared to deal with the question and at the request of some nine firms in the colony, arrangements were made for a small sub-committee to be formed. A meeting was called which was largely attended. While the question was still under consideration the ginger people put forward a similar demand. A sub-committee at one or two meetings decided that it would be advisable in the interests of the trade generally to see if it were not possible to arrive at some satisfactory form of contract which excluded tea and silk. A letter was sent to some sixty firms, they had on their books, who were engaged in the export trade of Hongkong. Out of this number, eleven wrote to say that they were not interested in the matter, some five or six said that the matter did not apply to them at all, and practically all the others replied in favour of the general form of the wording of the contract. It was admitted, the matter having been referred back to the full committee of the Chamber, that such a scheme would find favour with the body of exporters in the colony, and it was necessary to enquire whether this scheme would be carried out in Canton. They were good enough to call a special meeting, which their secretary attended, and that morning they had received the decision of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, and subject to certain articles being eliminated from the list, which would be governed by the form of contract, they understood that the exporters of Canton would fall into line with them. As he thought they were all aware the questions of the standard form of contract was very commonly accepted. As a matter of fact he had before him a form of contract used by the General Produce Brokers of London and in that he found a very important clause, which read:—In the event of any dispute arising within six weeks of the arrival of the vessel, etc. If that clause was inserted in the proposed form, it was, of course, very obvious that they could not come

to a decision that afternoon, but their presence had been requested to enable them to decide whether they had sufficient support among the firms of the colony to go on with the scheme. He thought it would be conceded that they could not have a very full discussion or go into details at that meeting, but if the sense of the meeting was generally in favour of the scheme which had been put before them their proposal would be that three firms represented on their committee and four firms elected by the other exporters should together form a committee to discuss the question, and to call meetings, as necessary. He hoped that the final result would be satisfactory. In the meantime as that meeting was a sort of preliminary canter they put that rough resolution before them, and it was for them to express their opinions on the subject. If the majority of them were in favour of the contract then he would propose that they should form a sub-committee and the matter be dealt with. He begged to propose the resolution which was as follows:—"It is also distinctly understood and agreed, as the basis of this Contract that description, quality, assortment, weight, etc., shall be as above described and that any inspection of the goods prior to shipment shall not be considered a waiver of or in any way invalidate any of such conditions. Should after arrival at destination, all, or any portion of the goods, prove not to agree with above description, or weight, or any other condition, the same shall be examined, within six weeks after arrival of the vessel and should a dispute arise within 25 days, to be arbitrated upon by two independent experts, to be nominated either by a Home Chamber of Commerce or chosen by the Agent of the Hongkong Exporter and by the Consignee, without any reference to either of the parties to this Contract. If both Arbitrators cannot agree, a third person shall be nominated by two Arbitrators and act as Umpire."

"The final decision of either such two Arbitrators and/or such Umpire shall be final and binding to all parties to this Contract both in Court and without."

Mr. Ross in seconding agreed with the list of articles that the Canton Chamber of Commerce wished to be excluded from the form of contract. The articles which they proposed to exclude were:—raw silk, waste silk, silk piece goods, tea, all metals, all mineral ores, curios, including china, and blackwood. Continuing Mr. Ross said he could readily understand that some firms who had been exporting goods for a great number of years, and had been dealing with Chinese merchants in the old style, hesitated to give up the old custom. He thought that those days had almost gone, or if they had not, they would very soon. His experience had been that they had gone altogether, so far as they were concerned. He had read through the proposed form of contract and he could see nothing objectionable in it even from a zealous point of view, or from a biased point of view. He thought that would be very useful, not only in China, but also as a protection to exporters to Europe, and other parts of the world. He had much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. Van Andel asked if it would not be possible to frame the contract in a more general way. If they were going to vote about this, and they accepted it, they bound themselves to certain dates. He thought that the resolution should be more generally worded so that there would be very few objections to supporting it.

The Chairman:—Are you prepared to put another resolution?

Mr. Van Andel:—I have not yet worded another form, but I am rather afraid several firms who are represented here, and who would afterwards agree with it perfectly, would not vote in favour of it now just on account of the specifications in it.

The Chairman thought perhaps Mr. Van Andel could meet the point by proposing an amendment.

Mr. Ross proposed that the exporters bound themselves not to accept the form proposed by the Chinese guilds, which he said was opposed to what they were now aiming at.

Mr. Van Andel then proposed his amendment:—That the foregoing resolution be accepted sub-

ject to the decisions arrived at later as a result of the special meetings of the various exporting firms and the sub-committee to be nominated.

Mr. Muller seconded. Carried. The Chairman then submitted the amendment proposed by Mr. Friesland to the effect that the original resolution be added to exclude silk, other than raw silk, waste silk, silk piece goods, all metals, all mineral ores, curios (including china) and blackwood. That, he said, would be practically incorporating the point made by the Canton Chamber of Commerce. This was also carried.

The original resolution was then put and carried.

The Chairman's suggestion as to the appointment of a sub-committee was adopted and the following firms appointed:—Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Messrs. Melchers and Co., Messrs. Siemens and Co., Messrs. Bradley and Co., Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg, and Co., Messrs. Carlowitz and Co. and the Holland and China Trading Co.

## TO DEVELOP PRATAS.

## Transportation of Canton Bad Characters.

## (The "Telegraph" Correspondent.)

Canton, July 24.

The band in Canton is infested with street thieves, and snatching is an every-day occurrence. The newly appointed Taotai of the Constabulary considers that a short term of imprisonment for this offence is not a good way of abating the crime as these rogues may resume their nefarious jobs as soon as they have finished serving their terms of imprisonment. Moreover the Namhoi and Pun U prisons are overcrowded.

The Taotai has suggested a good way of remedying this evil by exiling these bad characters to Pratas Islands to open up the lands there. This suggestion is a splendid one as both Canton and Pratas Island will be benefited by it.

## A RE-HEARING.

## The Recent Condensed Milk Prosecution.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy on Tuesday, the case was re-heard in which the Wing On Company was prosecuted recently with having 20 tins of condensed milk exposed for sale for consumption in the Colony without having them labelled in accordance with a recent enactment. Mr. E. B. L. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted and Dr. F. W. Clarke, Medical Officer of Health, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Sanitary Department. It will be remembered that the defendant was fined \$20 on the 5th July for a similar offence, the present case arising out of an offence committed on the 20th July.

His Worship (to defendant):—Have you followed the instructions of the Court?

Defendant:—Yes.

At this point, defendant produced a label for the inspection of the Court.

The Crown Solicitor:—It would be interesting to know who was responsible for issuing these labels.

Defendant:—Bradley and Company.

His Worship said he must convict the defendant and bound him over in the sum of \$50 to appear for judgment when called upon. He was of opinion that the defendant had followed the Court's instructions.

Mr. Bowley:—Not in respect of the 5th of July.

His Worship:—I think he acted in a bona fide manner.

Mr. Bowley:—Well, your Worship is in possession of the facts.

Forthcoming Organ Recital.

Mr. Denman Fuller has arranged to give another popular organ recital in the Cathedral on Monday, August 7th, at 9.15 p.m. Among the items already chosen are "Grand Chœur," Gullmunt; "Pastorale," Wely; three of Mendelsohn's "Songs without Words," and Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus." The soloist will be Mrs. Stainer, who will render "Ora Pro Nobis," Piccolomini, and Edward Jones, "Shepherd of Soul," from the "Sign of the Cross." Mr. Denman Fuller has arranged the latter for a solo voice and accompanying quartette.



## WAS THE AGREEMENT BINDING?

## RESUMED APPEAL.

## Mr. Potter's Submissions.

Before a full court Wednesday, the hearing of the appeal in which Li Po Hung was the appellant and Li Ling Shi, Li Tsing Pak, Li Po Ling and Po Ling were the respondents, was resumed before Sir Francis Piggott and Mr. Justice Gompertz.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster as counsel for the appellant asked that judgment delivered in the action on March 3rd be reversed and that it may be judged that the plaintiff recover against the respondents' contribution in respect of the sum of \$82,212.10 and interest thereon as claimed in the writ of summons in this case and his costs of action and of this appeal to be taxed.

The case concisely stated by Mr. Alabaster was that the parties were brothers suing each other, plaintiff suing his brother and his mother—who might be a concubine—but the male defendants were the sons of the late Lo Sing. One of the sons, Li Pok, contracted a number of debts at the time when he was manager of the Lip Hing Bank, and pressure was brought to bear on various members of the family to pay his debts, and eventually a letter of guarantee was signed in which the members of the family guaranteed to pay all such debts up to \$115,000. Plaintiff had, under this guarantee, paid the sum of \$80,000.

Mr. Eldon Potter appeared for three of the respondents.

## Mr. Potter Answers Mr. Alabaster.

When the case came up for hearing this morning, a short discussion ensued between the Puisne Judge and Mr. Potter as to the admissibility of certain documents. Then Mr. Potter, opening said:—

"At the last sitting of the Court I submitted to you that there was no necessity for this agreement to be in writing because it did not come within the Statute of Frauds. I just before the Court rose quoted a passage from Chitty on Contracts showing you in case a contract, which need not be written, had in fact been reduced to writing, you could afterwards, by a verbal agreement, extend, vary or qualify that contract as you please. The authority for that proposition is the case of Goss v. Lord Nugent. It is important to notice that there was no substitution, as my friend would have your Lordships to hold. He suggested that by reason of this further oral agreement there was a substitution of the oral for the written contract. That is not the case, as is pointed out in the case of Goss v. Lord Nugent. Take the written contract, the family agreement, or any contract where there is a subsequent verbal agreement extending it. The verbal agreement does not constitute a new contract, but take the old one—the written contract and the subsequent oral agreement—the two together form a contract."

The Puisne Judge: Yes. Mr. Potter: If the Statute of Frauds applies, then of course you could not bring in the subsequent verbal agreement and set it up as the agreement. The real contract in this case is the written contract of the 11th January, plus the subsequent verbal agreement.

Substitution. The Puisne Judge:—What evidence is there of an oral agreement?

Mr. Potter: There is ample evidence, my Lord, and there is actual oral evidence of that oral agreement. And there is an agreement to increase the 80,000 dollars to 115,000 dollars.

The Chief Justice: And to bring in the two elder brothers?

Mr. Potter: Yes; reference is made to the elder brothers in the evidence somewhere.

Continuing he said:—

It cannot be said that the contract of the 11th January was not a sufficient contract. The written contract of the 11th January obviously is a proper contract and satisfies the requirements of the Statute of Frauds. That is to say, assuming for the sake of argument that the contract must be in writing, then as my friend has contended, possibly the verbal agreement cannot be proved.

I only say "possibly" because there is another reason why the verbal agreement can be proved.

What is the effect of the contract of the 11th January if it cannot be proved? You will find that the verbal agreement being invalid, inasmuch as it is not in writing and does not satisfy the Statute of Frauds, the original written contract stands.

Put it in another way. Take the contract, which must be in writing to satisfy the Statute of Frauds, and is reduced to writing. Subsequently a verbal agreement is come to varying that contract. The verbal agreement is invalid because it is not in writing, and the written contract remains because apparently, you cannot rescind or substitute an invalid contract for a valid one.

Agreement Good and Binding. The Puisne Judge: It is a nullity.

Mr. Potter: Yes, it is a nullity, but the written contract remains, binding the parties.

Proceeding, Mr. Potter said:—To show you that the decision of the Court below was correct there is one additional reason why the judgment is correct. This is a contract in which the doctrine of part performance applies. I now assume the contract must be in writing, and that being so, although the contract ought to have been in writing to satisfy the Statute of Frauds, the Court will enforce that contract, because it has been part performed. The authority for this is found in McMahon Cook that lays down definitely that the doctrine of part performance is not confined only to interest in land but applies to any contract which the court of equity will grant specific performance of.

I submit that this is the law. The contract need not be in writing.

My friend says it is void and invalid. I submit the finding of the court below is a good one, and that the family agreement is a good, binding and proper one.

Just before adjourning for till, an argument ensued as to the admissibility of certain documents. On resuming after the adjournment Mr. Potter drew attention to a letter mentioned and dated March 8th.

"It had been suggested by the plaintiff's solicitors," said Mr. Potter, "that a mortgage was made in pursuance of the family agreement, and my friend contends that the family agreement could only mean the written agreement of the 11th of January. If their Lordships would look at the latter portion of the letter of March 8th that our clients were willing to assist their brother in the settlement of his affairs to the extent of 115,000 dollars, that could not mean the written agreement because it was only for 80,000 dollars. It meant the written plus the verbal agreement."

## "No Verbal Agreement."

Mr. Alabaster rising said:—"My friend relies very largely on what he calls a verbal agreement. Not only this that verbal agreement never been proved, but there never was any verbal agreement."

That arises from your Lordship's question as to the evidence of verbal agreement. My friend was hard put to it to find any evidence at all, because, I submit, there never was any such agreement, and at last he dug out two little things from the judge's notes. This case is that the verbal agreement was made between all the brothers—exactly the same parties as interested in the written family agreement. That is his case.

When we come to see where the verbal agreement sprang from, we find it referred to Ho Yu Ming's evidence where he refers to a meeting where the written family agreement was signed; and it appears in the judge's notes, "some days after the meeting," Mr. Ho Yu Ming had an interview with the plaintiff endeavouring to persuade him to subscribe more. But he would not. It is quite clear there was no verbal agreement between the brothers to subscribe any larger amount. As regarded the letter of March 8th, the mortgage was given in pursuance of the family agreement. The family agreement refers to the written agreement, I want to make that clear, because it knocks their case out. They depend upon the verbal agreement.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

## COMPANY REPORT.

## The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. Ltd.

The following is a report of the Board of Directors of the above named company:—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the report and statement of accounts for the half-year ending 30th June last.

After paying running expenses, salaries, premia of insurance, repairs and all other charges there remains, including \$20,000.00 brought forward from last account, the sum of \$164,428.30 at credit of profit and loss account. From this amount the directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of one dollar and twenty-five cents per share or \$100,000 be paid to shareholders, \$20,000 be written off book value of steamers, \$5,000 be written off wharves and properties, \$10,000 be transferred to depreciation and insurance funds, \$5,000 be transferred to special repairs fund, leaving a balance of \$24,428.30 to be carried forward to new account.

There is nothing of special interest to report in connection with the working of the steamers. The usual overhauls and repairs have been effected during the half-year and the steamers are all in good running order.

Mr. H. Shawan resigned his seat on leaving the Colony.

In accordance with the articles of association Messrs. F. A. Gomes and H. Fuhrmann retire from the board by rotation, but being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The retiring auditors, Messrs. A. O'D. Gordin and W. Hutton Potts, offer themselves for re-election.

## Balance Sheet.

Liabilities.

June 30, 1911.

Amount of Capital, 80,000 shares of \$15 each fully paid up.....	1,200,000.00
Amount at Credit of Depreciation and Insurance Fund.....	630,000.00
Amount at Credit of Equalization of Dividend Fund.....	250,000.00
Amount at Credit of Investment Plantation Account.....	31,610.70
Amount at Credit of Special Repairs Fund.....	4,213.85
Unclaimed Dividends.....	4,539.00
Sundry Creditors.....	21,141.4
Accounts Payable.....	59,380.70
Amount at Credit of Profit and Loss Account.....	164,428.30
	\$2,308,578.95

## Assets.

June 30, 1911.

Value of Steamers "Hongkong," "Hengshan," "Sui An," "Sui Tai," and "Hoi Sang," plus of "Kin-han," and of "Sai-nan," "Nan-ning," "Lian-ai," and "Sai-nai".....	1,062,000.00
Value of Lighters "Sun-lee" and "Wolce".....	7,000.00
Value of Wharves, Buoys and Moorings.....	127,748.11
Value of Properties at Canton, Kowloon and Wharves.....	117,806.77
Value of Spare Gear and Stores.....	21,927.76
Value of Furniture.....	1,000.00
Value of Shares in Public Companies.....	715,978.00
Loans on Mortgage.....	193,000.00
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Current Account.....	44,555.39
Interest Accrued.....	32,148
Sundry Debtors.....	20,585.18
Accounts Receivable.....	47,563.06
Marine and Fire Insurance Premia Unexpired.....	9,015.01
	\$2,308,578.95

## Profit and Loss Account.

Dr.

30th June, 1911.

To amount paid for repairs to steamers and wharves, \$	23,377.07
To directors' and auditors' fees.....	4,750.04
Balance to be appropriated, viz.:—	
To dividend of \$1.25 per share on 80,000 shares.....	\$100,000.00
To be written off book value of steamers.....	20,000.00
To be written off book value of wharves and properties.....	5,000.00
To be carried to Depreciation and Insurance Fund.....	10,000.00
To be carried to Special Repairs Fund.....	5,000.00

## To be carried forward to new account.

31st December, 1910.

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## DYNAMITE BOMBS SEIZED.

On Canton Steamer.

News was brought down with the arrival of the Canton steamer this morning that a quantity of dynamite bombs was seized on the arrival of a steamer from Hongkong, not one of the boats belonging either to the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. or Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. The seizure was made by officers of the Customs Department in the course of their search for contrabands. It is reported that the explosive bombs were discovered concealed under the mattress of one of the Chinese first-class passengers. Whether the owner of the deadly missiles has been arrested or not our report does not say, but the discovery has given the Chinese officials food for "furious" thought.

A later arrival from Canton this afternoon brought the additional information that the man conveying the "infernal machines" has not been arrested, a fact which has thrown the higher officials into a state of consternation. Rumour is, as usual, active in Canton to the effect that the bombs were intended for use to blow up the Viceroy's Yamen and as the quantity seized is stated to be something like thirty pounds the conspirators have enough and to spare if their design be the mining of the official residence. In consequence of the seizure, we hear the Viceroy has issued instructions for the formulation of more stringent regulations governing the searching of all arrivals by river and the proper and efficient carrying out of the new rules left to the officers of the Maritime Customs.

## HONGKONG DOCK CO.

Secures Tramway Co. Contract.

Ever since the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. launched out in the direction of engineering undertakings beyond the docking and repairing of ships, the Company has met with gratifying success. The first large contract the Company secured was that for the construction of the cars for the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British section). Following upon that as its natural corollary was the placing of the order by the Chinese Railway Administration for the cars to be run on the Imperial section. The workmanship and finish of the cars, with which our readers are already familiar, reflect credit on the builders. That skilful workmanship and first class material are a firm's best recommendations, is testified by the fact that the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. have just recently been awarded a contract by the Hongkong Electric Tramway Co. for the construction of three cars to supplement those in use on the line. We feel certain that the news we are the first to be able to communicate to the public will be received with justifiable satisfaction not only by the large number of shareholders in the successful tendering firm but also by the community at large. It speaks much for the present administration of the Dock Company that they are capable of so framing their estimate as to secure the award of the contract in the face of keen competition on the part of other builders equally anxious with themselves to underbid one another.

## NEW ICE FACTORY.

To be Established in Canton.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, July 25. Canton has hitherto depended on Hongkong for the supply of ice during the hot weather. Last year, Mr. Lam, a merchant, obtained permission from the Tsoi-tai of the Promotion of Industries to monopolise the sale of ice for a term of fifteen years. A company has now been floated, by public subscription, and a new ice factory has been established near Sai-wei. The plant which has just been erected is capable of turning 24 tons of ice daily. The first supply will be on sale some time next week.

## LAWN TENNIS.

Kowloon C. C. Championship.

The tennis championship of the Kowloon C. C. was decided on Wednesday evening, when Messrs. Green and Pittock met in the final of the competition. The result was in favour of the former who played an excellent game despite the fact that the ground was somewhat sticky through the fall of rain that preceded the match. The first was a love set but in the second Pittock managed to secure a game. Play in the third was very good on both sides but in the later stages the loser began to play wildly and the game fell to Green by 6-2. At the conclusion prizes for the tennis section, as well as for the cricket, were presented by Mrs. Choo who was the recipient of a handsome bouquet.

The following was the prize list:

Championship: Winner, S. F. Green; runner-up, C. Pittock; 3rd, C. H. Rose.

Singles Handicap "A" Class: S. E. Green; runner-up, E. Abraham.

Singles Handicap "B" Class: R. B. Annesley; runner-up, R. J. Brown.

Professional Pairs: 1. L. D. Brown and C. H. Rose; S. E. Green and T. Choo.

Handicap Doubles: S. E. Green and T. Choo; C. W. Jeffries and P. Wolf.

Cricket:—Batting, 1st Eleven, Capt. Bunbury; 2nd Eleven, W. Osborn.

Bowling:—1st Eleven, F. J. de Rome.

## LEAGUE TENNIS.

Civil Service Club v. Club de Recre.

The above clubs met in a league match on the Civil Service ground Wednesday afternoon, the event falling to the visitors by the big margin of seven games.

The following are the details of the scoring:

J. J. Remedios and F. Remedios beat Hutchison and Wood, 7-4; beat Dawson and McEwen, 8-3; and lost to Dr. Atkinson and Bilen 1-10.

E. Leito and Pina lost to Dr. Atkinson and Bilen, 5-6; beat Hutchison and Wood, 7-4; beat Dawson and McEwen, 7-4.

P. L. Roza and F. Gutierrez beat Dawson and McEwen, 8-3; beat Hutchison and Wood, 7-4; and lost to Dr. Atkinson and Bilen, 3-8.

## GARRISON CHAPLAIN SURPRISED.

Splendid Gift by C. E. M. S. Member.

For some time past the Hongkong Garrison branch of the Church of England Men's Society has been working under the grave disadvantage of having only a portable harmonium on which to accompany the hearty singing of the men at the meetings. A little while back some of the members determined to give the Army Chaplain, the Rev. W. H. Foster Pegg, who is the president of the branch, a pleasant surprise, and by dint of hard work they collected sufficient money to secure a handsome organ to replace the diminutive instrument that had done such good service in the past. Last night at an ordinary meeting before the commencing hymn and prayer, Sergeant Major Lake in a few well chosen words, called on Col. Bedford, who was also present, to hand over the instrument to the Chaplain for use in his rooms. The organ which has been stowed away from prying eyes in an adjoining room, was then produced and the presentation made by Col. Bedford in a happily worded speech. He hoped that the singing, which the instrument accompanied, would at all times reach the throne of God by virtue of its sincerity.

The president in thanking the members briefly remarked that he was "completely knocked out" by the surprise.

After the singing of a hymn the chaplain delivered an instructive address on the early history of the Church, dealing especially with the travels of the Apostles and the spreading of the faith along the trade routes to Rome. The speaker remarked that the new religion was welcomed by many of the cultured people on account of the beauty of its teaching.

## SLAVERY IN CHINA.

To be Eradicated.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, July 22.

It is some time since the Throne issued an Imperial decree granting the emancipation of slaves throughout China. Slavery arose at an early period in China. They possess slaves not of other races, but of their own nation. For a long time an extensive traffic in slaves has been carried on. Formerly the slaves were the property of their owners who could dispose of them at pleasure, and their children had to follow the status of their fathers. After the emancipation, the slaves begin to show their disregard towards their old masters. Some of them go so far as to seek revenge against them and many cases of murder and assault have been reported to the authorities and consequently a gentleman of Namhoi has suggested to the Canton Viceroy means of governing the liberty of slaves. The Provincial Judge and the Provincial Treasurer have been instructed by the Viceroy to carefully consider the measures submitted.

They are of opinion that these measures are conciliatory and practical to all parties throughout the Province. Accordingly the Viceroy instructed all the officials to issue a proclamation on the subject. Officials are required to compel the masters in the places under their jurisdiction to liberate all the slaves who have not yet been set free. By this declaration of independence they will be free and equal and possess equal and inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. They are at liberty to deliver up all the paddy fields and houses furnished them by their masters and seek another means of livelihood. Should they have no place of settlement in view, or lost their ancestral clans, they are at liberty to return to their masters as paid servants, not as slaves. The slaves on the other hand will be punished for joining any powerful clan with a view to seeking revenge against their masters. Gentry and elders of villages should consider it their duty to watch the progress of the former slaves, and to prevent them from having trouble with their masters.

## HANGCHOW COLLEGE.

Self-Help For Students.

It has long been the ardent desire of those in charge of Hangchow College to have a Student's self-help plan in connection with Hangchow College, and every year of work in the college has strengthened this conviction as need and necessity of such a plan.

A self-help plan for students was brought before the College Board of Directors at their last meeting in January. It met with their sympathy and hearty approval. The first term on the new grounds and in the new buildings has just opened, and with it has been inaugurated a self-help department. Many applications were made to enter this department by students who are willing to work and thus enable themselves to take a college course. But the appropriation for the year limits the number to twenty-seven at the very most, and consequently a large number have to be refused.

The first move has been to discharge all servants, with the exception of a head cook and gardener. Some of these boys are janitors; some are working in the kitchen and dining room; some are in the offices; some take care of the lamps; some are on a general force to do any kind of work; some are making roads, gardening and caring for fruit trees, of which there are some three or four thousand. Part are giving two hours a day, part are giving three hours, and one is giving one hour. All, thus far, are doing their work willingly and with seeming enthusiasm, though it means sore hands and lame backs for most of them.

The experiment will be watched with more than usual interest.

On Saturday an aquatic fête will be held in connection with the Victoria Recreation Club in the Club bath, commencing at 9 p.m. sharp.

## TRAGEDY IN SHANGHAI.

One of the worst tragedies that has occurred in Shanghai for many a day came under the notice of the authorities on Wednesday morning. The particulars of the affair scarcely find a parallel in recent years, and although a certain amount has yet to be elucidated in many respects the circumstances of what happened are tolerably clear.

The attention of the authorities, in the first case the French Police, was drawn to the affair about one o'clock in the morning, at which hour the victim of the tragedy was being carried into the French Concession from the Tungkadoo district. At the bridge which separates the Concession from Tungkadoo a couple of policemen are stationed, one in the service of the French and the other in the Chinese native police. At the hour mentioned a ricksha approached the bridge, behind it coming a Bonzo or other native priest. In the ricksha was a basket, and having crossed the bridge, the priest called for another ricksha, the previous one not having a licence for the Concession. While the basket was being changed from one ricksha to the other, the policeman on the Tungkadoo side called to his confere to look inside it, and the latter, on doing so, was horrified at what he saw.

The basket was a fairly large one, and in it was the body of a second Bonzo. The latter was dead, the cause of death being a great wound in the throat. In view of the nature of the contents of the basket, the policeman took the Bonzo into custody, and led him to the police station. Here no explanation could be had from the man, and as he had come from the Tungkadoo district he was sent back to the authorities there under custody. In the police station at Tungkadoo a story was extracted from the Bonzo, to the effect that he and the deceased had been in the habit of soliciting alms in the French Concession, and it was their custom to call almost daily at the house of a man there. On the previous day this man was apparently annoyed at the persistence with which the priests importuned him, and slapping the deceased across the face told him to be gone. The priests retired, and arriving at their home at Tungkadoo thought over the matter. The conclusion they arrived at was that the deceased should commit suicide, and that then his companion should carry his dead body to the house in the French Concession and leave it lying there. The object of such a proceeding would of course be to attract the attention of the police to this particular individual in the hope that a charge of murder would follow.

The priest stated that the suicide was carried out, and, when arrested, he was on his way to fulfil his terrible mission. Judging by the size of the wound, however, there seems a suspicion that there may have been more than suicide to account for the death. Inquiries are proceeding, and doubtless further details will come to light. Already, however, the particulars which have been elicited stamp the tragedy as extraordinary in more than one respect.—"N.G.H. News."

## BAD CHARACTERS.

To be Cleared Out.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, July 25.

On Saturday afternoon a meeting was convened by the Canton "Clearing Out of Bad Characters Reorganization Bureau" at the Hall of the Self-Government Investigation Society. H. E. the Viceroy, Admiral Li Chun, General Lung Chai Kwong and other officials were present. After the Chairman had read the notice calling the meeting, the Viceroy rose and said that in order to clear out the bad characters from the vicinity, the authorities must be supported by the gentry. His Excellency then asked the members to submit their suggestions. The result of the meeting was a decision that in trying cases, classification should be made between armed robbers and members of secret or illegal societies. Regulations should be drawn up governing the hiring out of suspects and the bombardment of villages infested with bad characters.

## THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Nationalization Proposals.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, July 24.

H. E. Lung Kim Chung, who had been despatched to Canton by the Resident of the Ministry of Communications in connection with the nationalization of the Canton-Hankow Railway, has had an interview with H. F. the Viceroy.

During the interview, H. E. Lung said that if the shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway were to refuse to accept the Government bonds in exchange of their share scrip, 60 per cent. of their investments would be returned to them, while the remaining 40 per cent. would be refunded by yearly instalments out of the profits accruing from the working of the railway.

However, if the shareholders were prepared to accept the Government bonds, interest of 6 per cent. would be paid on their investments, and also a further dividend should the line turn out to be a successful venture.

His Excellency also asked the Viceroy to try his best to enlighten the shareholders and to prevent them from opposing the Government in the nationalization of railways.

## MILITARY SURVEY.

In Canton District.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, July 21.

Some time ago, the Army Headquarters intended to draw sketches of the places in Kwangtung suitable for operations, and a batch of students from the Canton Surveying College were sent out to do the work.

The Superintendent of the student commission has how reported to the Advisory Council of the Army Headquarters that they have much difficulty in finding night quarters from the people of the places where the work of surveying is being carried on. In spite of a handsome sum of money offered to the country people, they refused to accommodate them.

The Superintendent asked that a launch should be placed at their disposal by the Army Headquarters. This will not only give them comfort but will greatly facilitate the work of surveying.

## COMPANY REPORT.

Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.

Mr. C. Solby Moore presided at the first annual general meeting of the above Company on Thursday evening at Shanghai. In proposing the acceptance of the Report and Accounts he said that the manager of the estate had reported that the property was an excellent one and about 400 acres had been planted. The 800 acre block was a nice lay of land and in a few years' time it would turn out remunerative. An additional 1,000 trees had recently been added to the tapping area. The average price of rubber sold to date was \$29.1 per picul or \$5.1-1-2d net per lb. As to the future, the manager estimated the output of rubber as follows:—1911 5,500 lbs; 1912 10,000; 1913 21,700; 1914 34,507; 1915 114,750; 1916 190,500; 1917 261,000. The next year or two would no doubt be fraught with anxiety, but after that he did not see what there was to prevent the company standing in the forefront of successful rubber undertakings.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—That the report and accounts presented be passed; that Mr. R. MacGregor be re-elected a Director; that Mr. A. H. Dunn be elected a Director of the Company; that Mr. E. M. Reid be re-elected auditor of the Company for the ensuing year.

## DYNAMITE ON RIVER STEAMER.

A Customs Haul.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, July 26.

Early yesterday morning, a foreign customs employee while searching on board the Kwangtung plying between Hongkong and Canton, located a large quantity of dynamite on board. The matter was immediately reported to the Viceroy by the Customs authorities, who at once despatched an official to investigate into the matter.

## LOG BOOK.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

The forty-second report of the directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd., was presented to the shareholders at a general meeting held at Tokio on May 26. The Gross Profits of the Company for the past half-year amounted to Y.4,061,965.274, out of which there has been paid: Depreciation of the Company's fleet and property Y.1,425,448.340; Insurance Fund Y.133,308.270; Ships' Structural Repair Fund Y.585,775.070, leaving a balance of Y.2,573,836.101, including Y.856,400.109 brought forward from the last Account. The Directors proposed that Y.85,871.750 be added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to Y.3,008,732.549, and Y.470,108.790 to the Reserve for the Annual Reduction of Subsidies, bringing it to Y.1,550,540.730; also that Y.50,405.090 be allowed as Directors' and Auditors' fees. From the remainder the Directors recommended a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, which would absorb Y.1,100,000.000. The Balance, Y.851,889.473, will be carried forward to the next account.

## Pirates Torture Junk Captain.

A message from Tairen dated the 8th instant states that while on her way from Antung to Tairen a large junk loaded with a full cargo of beans was boarded by pirates a few miles off Tairen on the night of the 3rd instant. The pirates first ordered the junk to stop by firing a gun, and upon the order being obeyed eight men, all wearing masks and armed with revolvers and swords, boarded the junk and imprisoned the crew in the cabin. They then bound the captain with cords, and tortured him until he disclosed the whereabouts of the provisions and clothing on board. The pirates also carried away the bedding, lamps and even the whole sailing gear of the junk, which was left at the mercy of the wind and waves for three days.

## Junk and Passengers Capsized.

About eleven o'clock on Thursday morning while a heavy squall was blowing a Chinese sailing junk which was bound for Kijao Creek with about fifty passengers on board, capsized in the river when close to the No. 3 Buoy. Mr. Samples, in the harbour launch, and a dock launch that was in the vicinity at once rendered assistance and were successful in rescuing all the crew and passengers of the junk, which had been very much overcrowded. The overturned junk was afterwards towed down river by the harbour launch and beached at Yangsze-poo, near Shanghai.

## The Salvage of the Crab.

which sank off Butterworth on the 9th ult., has been entrusted to Mr. W. J. Trowell, Inspector of Marine Surveys, who will employ a particular method of his own, presumably that which he employed in the recent salvaging of the dredger Kuantan. The Crab is immersed in about 15 ft. of water and lies at an angle of about 100 deg. from the upright position. The vessel having turned over the right angle, the operation of righting her will be somewhat more difficult than in the case of the Kuantan.

## PORTENTS OF A STORM.

Panic in Canton.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, July 25.

On the afternoon of the 23rd inst., a rumour quickly gained ground that the anarchists would bombard the city at midnight. There was great excitement among the people in the city. The women and children were panic stricken and fled in all directions. Hotels, boarding houses and flower boats took advantage of the opportunity and reaped a harvest as the people were eager to go to a place of safety for the night. Although it was a false alarm, the authorities lost no time in despatching troops to maintain order and to take every precaution against an outbreak. A large number of people are leaving for Hongkong and Macao daily.

## COMMERCIAL.

Singapore Share Market.

Messrs. Fraser and Co's share circular dated 19th inst. states:—

The marked improvement shares to which we referred in last circular was only temporary and the market has once again assumed a very dull tone. Business in rubbers has been confined comparatively few stocks. Industrials are quiet and it is in the mining section that there have been any signs of activity. Rubber:—Lamproons have sold during the week at 7 and 7 1/2s. 3d. Bukit Kajal 38s. 9d., Ocheronose 3s. 3 1/2s. Port Swettenham 17s. 6d., Bamsa 6d., Peleph Valley 3s. 1-2d., Batang Malakus 2s. 1d., 11 woods 1s., Chimpuls 1s. 4d., a Killinghalls at 3s. 1-1-2d. per annum. New Singapore has been placed at \$5, Ayer Pagar \$3.65 to \$3.50, Kempas \$ New Serendahs \$2.10, Glenelg \$1.30, Nyalas 35 cents, Trafalgar 75 cents, Jinhua 30 cent, Pulau Bulangs \$1.20 discount and Alor Gajah \$1.40.

Mining:—Ironworks have dropped considerably but are firm again at the close with strong buying orders from Penang and London. Business has been doing during the week round \$3 Brunga have changed hands at \$5 to \$5.35, Belats \$4.60 to \$4 ex. dividend and Sungai Gau \$2 to \$2.25.

General:—A considerable business has been done in Straits Trading at quotations and there is some demand for Steamships at \$245 and Fraser and Neaves at \$42.50.

## RIOTING AT LOONGMOON.

Result of House Numbering.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, July 26.

About a week ago, a serious riot broke out in Loongmoon in opposition to the officials ordered to number the houses in the district. The magistrate has submitted a detailed report of the disturbance and the subsequent maintenance of order through the assistance of the soldiers under the command of the Colonel at Yang Sing.

According to his report the riot was incited by the nihilist sympathizers who misled the people by telling them that the numbering of houses was a preliminary step towards levying a head tax and the enforcement of conscription in the district. Before the disturbance the magistrate had issued a proclamation that the action of the authorities in numbering the houses was intended for taking a census and the protection of public peace. The magistrate at the same time instructed the local gentry to enlighten the people on the subject.

In spite of all these precautions, the riot broke out. A mob consisting of 400 strong marched to the Self-Government Investigation Society and broke all the furniture therein. They then repaired to the office in connection with the numbering of the houses and destroyed all the census forms and furniture. A similar damage was done to a government school. Unfortunately the magistrate was absent at the time and his secretary at once sent a messenger to fetch the magistrate.

Meanwhile the rioters tried to break open the prison gates but fortunately the Secretary with presence of mind ordered all the Yamen runners and soldiers of the garrison to maintain order.

Subsequently the magistrate returned with reinforcement of soldiers and the rioters began to disperse. The local authorities are now trying to apprehend the ringleaders of the riot.

## ANARCHISTS IN SOUTH CHINA.

Anti-Manchu Lectures.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.) Canton, July 26.

It has come to the knowledge of the Ng-chuen district magistrate on the border separating Kwangchow-wan from the Chinese territory that anarchists are delivering anti-Manchu lectures, and inducing the people to join their party in the French settlement. It is reported that the French authorities have been approached to banish all these undesirable from Kwangchow-wan.



## SUMMARY COURT.

## SETTLING DAY.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz.

## Three Claims.

Mr. Gardiner represented the firms of Kwong Wo and Co., Rook Wah Lee Kee and Wo Ping and Co., in their separate claims against Vioira and Co. for a total sum of 2,044 dollars, made up respectively of 655, 950 and 439 dollars.

Mr. Dennys, sen., represented defendant.

Mr. Dennys asked for a day to be fixed.

Mr. Gardiner said the statement of claims had been ordered and had been filed.

Mr. Dennys: These statements of claim were served on me at four o'clock yesterday afternoon and I have not had time to go into them.

Mr. Gardiner: May I ask you to ask my friend to have a statement of defence filed within fourteen days?

Mr. Dennys: Two sets of particulars were already filed before this. Looking at it in a cursory manner appears to be different from the one filed before.

Mr. Gardiner: We are basing our claim on the present particulars.

The Puisne Judge: Are these three different cases?

Mr. Gardiner: The same principle applies to each, my Lord.

Mr. Dennys: We must have different pleadings in each case because the circumstances are not necessarily the same. In a sort of way the same principle applies to all three, I don't think it will be necessary to trouble your Lordship with all. One will do.

Mr. Gardiner: Yes.

The Puisne Judge: This day fortnight.

## No Defence.

Mr. Ho appearing for the Yeung Yat Cho firm, called upon to pay \$677.21 by the Ng Yuen Hing Co., represented by Mr. Hind, said he wished to apply for leave to file a counter-claim. Would his Lordship grant leave to apply?

Mr. Hind: He should have applied last week.

Mr. Ho: No.

Mr. Hind: It is only a question of delay; there is really no defence to this action.

Mr. Ho, smilingly: Oh!

The case was fixed for hearing on Monday, the 14th.

## A Day's Adjournment.

Mr. Johnson, representing Li Moo, was sued by The Hing Kee for \$148.80 applied for an adjournment because his client was foreman fireman on a ship and would be away for three months.

The Puisne Judge: Does he go to America?

Mr. Johnson: He goes all over the place, my Lord. I don't know where he goes.

The Puisne Judge: Is he in the Colony now?

Mr. Johnson: I understand so, he sails on Sunday.

The Puisne Judge: Cannot you proceed to-morrow?

Mr. Otto Kong Sing (for plaintiff): I understand I can go on to-morrow.

Mr. Johnson: Very well.

The Puisne Judge: Well, to-morrow.

Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd. Sued.

An Chin Ting sued Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd., for 1,000 dollars for alleged "malicious" prosecution on June 30, through Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Neelham, representing defendants, asked for a special jury, and Mr. Gompertz asked him to go into chambers.

## Assault.

Li Kam Fu, alias Li Yau, single woman, residing at 81 Praya East, claimed from Jimmy More, of 85 Praya East, the sum of 500 dollars being damages for assault and battery committed on her by defendant on July 19th. She also claimed costs.

Mr. Gardiner for plaintiff asked to amend the claim by adding trespasses.

A week's adjournment was granted.

Sued for Damages.

An Yeung Yuen of 21 Wung Wo street, trader, was the plaintiff in an action heard in the Summary Court this afternoon, in which the Min Yuen Co., Ltd. were the defendants.

Mr. Harding, who appeared for plaintiffs, said the action was to recover damages for dilapidations to a house. The plaintiff is the

owner of No. 87 Jervois street, and the defendants were tenants of his.

The plaintiffs served notice upon the defendants to leave, and they left about 20th April last. When they left they did a considerable amount of damage to the premises. Amongst other things they removed wooden ceilings of the first and second floors.

Continuing, Mr. Harding said: I think your Lordship will be satisfied that the damage done to some extent was malicious.

The Puisne Judge: Supposing it is malicious, you are not asking for exemplary damages?

Mr. Harding: No.

Mr. Reader Harris, who appeared for defendants: Does my friend suggest it is malicious?

Mr. Harding: It cannot benefit anyone to take down ceilings. There is another point. We claim in our particulars, not only for the actual damage done, but for the depreciation to the letting and saleable value of our premises.

The Puisne Judge: Could you not put it back?

Mr. Harding: We cannot do that, my Lord; we are not allowed to put the ceiling back under the new regulations, though had it not been taken down it would have been allowed to stay.

The consequence is that we are left with bare rafters on two floors.

These premises were let by plaintiffs to another tenant before the defendants. The tenant who went in under monthly arrangements would not stay any longer owing to the condition of the premises.

There has been a serious diminution in value of these premises owing to the stripped condition of the house.

Evidence was called in support of Mr. Harding's statement.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

SHANTUNG COTTON.

Raw cotton was taken fifth notice of as an article of export from the port of Tsingtao until last autumn when the volume of export began to increase by leaps and bounds, as may be seen from the following table prepared from the results of investigations conducted by the German Consul at China and from data obtained from other official and private sources:

January-March, 1910...	1,445
April-June, " " " "	356
July-September, " " "	248
October-December, " " "	10,503
January-March, 1911...	15,886
April-May, " " "	5,091

Now, raw cotton together with soy beans have come to form the two subject-matters of foreign interests at Tsingtao.

Besides the cotton plant of indigenous origin, Shantung Province now produces a new species imported from America.

The latter species is found from experience to lose gradually some of its original characteristics between the 2nd and 3rd years of growth.

The latter still retains some superiority over the former in the length of fibre and also in good appearance, but the two are treated indiscriminately and on the same level so far as the market price is concerned.

Linching Prefecture is conceded to produce the finest cotton to be found in the whole Province, which is in brisk request amongst the foreign dealers at Tientsin and Tsingtao, particularly because of its being of uniform quality all over the prefecture.

The excellent species has been obtained as the result of general efforts directed for many years towards the improvement of the stock by the importation of the superb American seeds.

Compared with the products from the Yangtszekiang Valley, Shantung cotton is found to contain much less moisture, obviously influenced by the drier climate.

The normal yield of Shantung cotton is roughly put at altogether about 200,000 piculs per annum.

The bulk of this is supplied to the eastern and southern parts of the Province, which raise only little cotton. The surplus goes mostly to Tientsin where it is put through one of the up-to-date cotton-gins there, for the export to Europe and Japan.

It is the remainder of the above that finds its way to Tsingtao via Chingai.

Shop-keeper Robbed.

The master of a shop at West Point left his premises Sunday and on his return found the pillar broken open and \$387 extracted.

Suspicious centres on the cook employed on the premises.

Telephone Wires Damaged.

Some of the Government telephone wires in Bowen Road, near the Military Hospital, have been broken up. The wires on Craigmin Road, near Magazine Gap, belonging to the China and Japan

Telephone Company, have met a similar fate. Quite a number of gas lamps went out on the road.

Landslip in Kennedy Road.

A landslip has occurred in Kennedy Road, which has caused a portion of the road to be blocked. It is stated that the damage is of a slight nature.

At Aberdeen.

At the fishing village of Aberdeen, two walls in Stanley and Aberdeen Roads about 200 yards from the Aberdeen side have been washed away.

Steam-launch Swamped.

A steam-launch belonging to the Tak Fat-firm of contractors in Des Voeux Road, Central was swamped and sunk in Hungshom Bay. No one was drowned.

House-Roof Collapses.

A coolie residing at 133, Hok Yuen, Hungshom, reports that a portion of the wall next door gave way and fell on to the roof of his house, which caused his roof to collapse. The coolie was slightly cut by the falling debris. The injury is not serious.

F. M. S. INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

During the year 1910, 82,723 immigrants arrived at Penang for the F. M. S., the highest figure recorded, that of 1907 being the next highest, 23,181 less. Of the total 56,002 were unindentured coolies. There was an excess of arrivals over departures of 29,000. The average number carried by the F. M. S. Contract Steamers is 1,610 per voyage.

The recruiting of indentured or statute immigrants, was carried on under the supervision of this department during the year, the labourers being shipped from Negapatam. It having been decided that the time had come when the engagement of this class of labour was no longer required, no indentured Tamils were allotted to employers in the Federated Malay States after 30th June. The number of those coolies that came over during the second half-year was small and they were all allotted to employers in the Colony. At the end of the year the recruiting of indentured Tamils was entirely discontinued and it is not proposed to renew it.

The number of coolies recruited by kanganyos from the various states in the Federated Malay States with licences issued by the Immigration Committee was 18,068, and the number of licences to recruit issued to kanganyos during the year was 6,278, but this includes those issued for the Colony and Johore.

It will be seen from these figures that there was an enormous increase in the number of kanganyos recruited coolies in 1910. The arrangements by which coolies are brought down from their districts to Negapatam, accommodated in the kangany camp there and subsequently shipped, worked smoothly throughout the year, and the rule by which all coolies were brought to the estate where they were to work free of debt, no deductions from wages being allowed on account of previous advances or cost of importation, undoubtedly acted as a strong inducement to coolies to emigrate to those parts. Emigration from Madras has also developed largely, and many estates that had not previously done any recruiting with kanganyos have now obtained very promising recruiting concessions in the Telugu districts.

The commission paid by many estates to their kanganyos per coolie recruited is in many cases far too high, I am decidedly of opinion that if a kangany working on legitimate lines cannot get coolies for seven or eight rupees he cannot get them at all. To pay a kangany more than this is a direct inducement to him to deal with professional recruiters instead of taking the trouble to collect coolies for himself, and except in the case of a newly-started estate it may be taken as certain that a high commission to the kangany implies mismanagement somewhere.

The recruiting of coolies by this department has practically ceased, only a very few unindentured coolies coming over in each week. If, however, it should be found that many estates are getting their coolies through professional recruiters it may be necessary for the department to resume operation, as professional recruiters require careful supervision.

## THURSDAY'S TYPHOON.

## A Plucky Rescue.

The storm which swept over the Colony yesterday has been productive of an extremely plucky rescue, but for which, two fatalities would in all likelihood have resulted.

It appears that at 10 o'clock yesterday, when the fury of the storm was carrying out its work of devastation unchecked, four soldiers stationed at Lyemman Barracks, beyond Shau-ki-wan, swam out into the sea for the purpose of bringing in a number of boats belonging to the troops which were anchored to some buoys.

Owing to the tempestuous seas prevailing at the time, the men experienced a good deal of difficulty in trying to return ashore. As a matter of fact, two of the men only managed to reach shore by striking out, while the other two decided to remain in one of the boats. One of the men who swam ashore was picked up in an exhausted condition. The boat containing the other two men drifted and was tossed about at the mercy of the waves. On shore, there were a number of spectators who performed had to watch the men's perilous plight without being able to assist them, but to the credit of the Chinese he said that six fishermen proceeded to the men's rescue but on going a little distance, they discovered that the muddled elements defied their best efforts and that further action would be attended with no little personal risk, and they were obliged to give up the unequal fight.

Then it was that Sergeant Piggott, asked for assistance at the Police Station, and, in company with P.C. 112 (Kille) at once proceeded to his comrades' rescue. After a tough struggle with the furious waves, the two men were picked up in the centre of Lyemman Pass and the boat was left to its fate.

After drifting about for some time, the party landed at Sai-wan-ho, that district being the first landing-place available. By the time the men landed, they were relieved of all their clothing and they had to borrow the garb of some of the lookers-on. During their struggle with the foamed crested billows, the men used their boots for bailing out the water which were constantly filling the boat and every moment threatened to swamp the vessel.

In view of the plucky act of both P. C. 112 and Sergeant Piggott, but for whose timely assistance there is little doubt that the two rescued men would have found a watery grave, we would venture to suggest that they should be commended and their act recognised in a tangible manner. The work of rescue, it must be remembered, was effected at great personal risk.

Particulars of Damage.

The damage caused as a result of yesterday's typhoon is more serious than was at first anticipated. At Shau-ki-wan, the roads are cut up in the vicinity of the market. From Shau-ki-wan to Sai-wan-ho, there are dangerous holes in the road and it would be just as well to warn the public that walking is thus rendered unsafe. A portion of the sea-wall near the Belle View Hotel and Quarry Bay has been washed away and the roads have been undermined. The reclamation near Sai-wan-ho Market has been washed away and is commencing to undermine the market. Several boat-builders' sheds have come to grief.

Chinaman is Rescued and Dies.

The body of a Chinaman was picked up in the harbour near the wharf at West Point at 11 a.m. yesterday. The man was still alive and was at once removed to the Government Civil Hospital, where it was found that he had been stabbed in the abdomen. Subsequently the man died in hospital. The cause of death is ascribed either to murder or the receiving of a stab by some sharp instrument while drifting about.

Queen's Statue.

The landing-steps of the Queen's Statue wharf have been broken up. The gas-lamp for the lighting of the pier has been blown off.

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There are 2,208 industrial railroads in this country, most of which are operated in connection with industrial plants and do not accept outside business.

Free Fight Over Electric Fans.

On account of the hot weather in Canton, the Provincial Treasurer sent for some workmen to have his Yamen fitted up with electric fans. When the workmen arrived, the Kwangsi soldiers on duty, who evidently have never seen electric fans before, began to touch the fans. The workmen interfered and a free fight ensued.

Armed Robbery at Pingshan.

The master of a trading junk reports to the Police that at midnight on the 22nd July, when the junk was anchored in Deep Bay, a number of robbers in a small boat came alongside, boarded the boat, tied up the foks and got away with money and clothing to the value of \$150. The robbers were five in number.

The following extracts are taken from the "London and China Express" of June 30:—

The market for Para is rather firmer, with a moderate business doing in Hard Pine at slightly dearer rates, closing at 4s. 1d. value on the spot, last year 10s. July-August delivery sold at 4s. 1d. to 4s. 1-1/2d. now 4s. 2d. value, August-September and September-October at 4s. 2-1/2d. closing at 4s. 3d. value, and November-December at 4s. 2d. closing at 4s. 2-1/2d. value. Soft Pine July-August and August-September quoted at 4s. value. The receipts at Para this month are 1,400 tons, against 1,110 tons last year. Plantation firm. Contract quantities June delivery sold at 4s. 1d. and July-September at 4s. 6d., October-December delivery 4s. 4-1/2d. buyers. It may be noted that the average price of Plantation rubber for the first six months of the current year comes out a little over 5s. 6d. per lb.

The Auction Sales.

The usual sales were held on June 27, 28 and 29, when the lots mostly sold with fairly good competition. At the opening there was a decline of 1d. to 2d. per lb. on last sale's rates, but at the close prices were dearer and finished about a half-penny under the closing prices of the last sale. There were offered:—

Strait Plantation 207 355  
Ceylon Plantation 41 40  
248 205  
Total to Date, 1911, 1910.  
Tons, Tons.  
Strait Plantation 3,887 1,804  
Ceylon Plantation 709 362  
4,596 2,256

Messrs. W. J. and J. Thompson report:—The comparatively small quantity offered met with a dragging demand at the opening, contract grades selling at 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d. per lb. Later, however, some improvement set in, and with better competition prevailing prices, which at the commencement showed a decline of 3d. to 4d. per lb. on those realised at the previous sale, recovered 1d. to 2d., remaining fairly steady thereafter till the close of the sale. Pale Crepes were in most request, up to 5s. 1d. being paid for same. There was also a fair demand for Green Brown Crepes, which sold steadily; but the commoner kinds were again neglected. There was not much inquiry for Smoked Sheet, which sold generally at about 4s. 6d. per lb., although up to 4s. 10d. was paid for the best.

The Share Market.

There has been little of interest to note in the share market, where there are no particular developments. The account on the Stock just concluded has been less active than any of the year. A feature was the shortage of leading shares. The general rate for carrying over was 5-1/2 per cent., although in the case of Lincois, Vallambrosa, and a few others charges were considerably less. There is not much business for new account, but it is rumoured large buyers of the raw article have been purchasing shares.

Cotton in China.

Mr. H. H. Fox, H. B. M.'s Commercial Attaché at Peking, in his report on the trade of China for 1910, gives the following details of the cotton development in China:—

The trade returns of the Imperial Maritime Customs for the year 1910 show an export of raw cotton from China to foreign countries of 1,247,304 piculs (1,484,885 cwt.), valued at 28,161,234 taikwan taels (about 3,788,800 l.). This is an increase of nearly 100 per cent. over the previous year's export, and of just 60 per cent. over the average quantity exported during the preceding four years.

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## BELAT TIN MINING CO.

Total Distribution for the Year of Thirty Per Cent.

The report of the directors of the Belat Tin Mining Company, Limited, for the year ending March 31 last states that the ore won during the year amounted to piculs 4,049.21, Singapore weight, as against piculs 5,753.57 for the previous year, the average price realized showed an improvement, however, over last year's average of \$9.93 per picul.

After making the usual allowance for depreciation and providing for directors' and auditors' fees, profit and loss account shows a net credit balance of \$104,249.99. Deducting therefrom the interim dividend of 10 per cent. paid in December last, there remains the sum of \$71,249.99, which the directors propose to be dealt with as follows:—Manager's commission \$5,212.50; final dividend of 20 per cent., equivalent to \$2 per share (making with the interim dividend 30 per cent. for the year) \$60,000; written off the cost of concession \$9,037.49.

Mr. G. A. Derrick, on his return from Europe, rejoined the board. Mr. H. Roland Howell vacating his seat on his departure for Europe. Mr. G. A. Derrick retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-election. The retiring auditors Messrs. F. W. Barker and Co. offer themselves for re-election.

In his report, Mr. W. M. Bath, the manager, observes, in regard to the life of the mine.—This is always a very hard question to tackle. A manager can only give you what is shown by prospects, and I always maintain that no amount of prospecting is equal to development work in estimating the amount of payable ground. For instance, close prospecting on the 25 acre block purchased showed a little over 2 acres of hill land containing payable ore, but development has proved over 2-1/2 acres, many "patches" may be missed in prospecting.

In my annual report dated April 21, 1910, I mentioned "there was sufficient land to enable the company to work profitably for the next two years" and since then no fresh developments have occurred. The greatest area of land is that situated in our western hill, this hill prospecting over an area of 36 acres payable ground, there has been worked during the past year an area of nearly 19 acres, leaving little more than 17 acres to work which should be worked out during the incoming year. This western hill, however, contains very low percentage of tin ore in the subsoil over a further area of about ten acres, and if the various leads that have already been met with on the portion worked, enter these 10 acres it will naturally be profitable.

THE ANGLO-JAVA ESTATES, LD.

The first annual meeting of shareholders of the Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd., was held on Wednesday when an interesting statement regarding the estate and the company was made by the Chairman, Mr. J. A. Wattie. Speaking with regard to the culture of hemp he stated that they might ultimately expect to get 17,500 piculs of fibre per year, while the estimated production from the estates of all products for the coming year was put as follows:—Rubber 40,000 lb.; cocoa 1,600 piculs; Liberia coffee 1,200 piculs; Robusta coffee 2,300 piculs; hemp 7,000 piculs. Besides sundries. A dividend at the rate of 9d. per share, equal to 1/10, 0/13 was declared, while the appointment of Messrs. H. A. J. McNay, J. A. Wattie and James Johnston as directors was confirmed, as well as the election to the board of Mr. E. G. Barrett. On the motion of Mr. H. M. Tibbey a hearty vote of thanks was passed to the directors and all connected with the estate, and in returning thanks therefor Mr. Wattie remarked that it was somewhat unusual for such a resolution to be proposed at the meeting of a rubber company.

There are 2,208 industrial railroads in this country, most of which are operated in connection with industrial plants and do not accept outside business.

Free Fight Over Electric Fans.

On account of the hot weather in Canton, the Provincial Treasurer sent for some workmen to have his Yamen fitted up with electric fans. When the workmen arrived, the Kwangsi soldiers on duty, who evidently have never seen electric fans before, began to touch the fans. The workmen interfered and a free fight ensued.

Armed Robbery at Pingshan.

The master of a trading junk reports to the Police that at midnight on the 22nd July, when the junk was



## WATER POLO.

The game between the V.R.O. and B.O.C. which should have been played Thursday afternoon and which had been eagerly looked forward to, was postponed on account of the typhoon. Several members of both teams put in an appearance, but those players who lived at Kowloon were prevented from proceeding to the Club. On their absence a scratch game was played. To-morrow night an aquatic fete will be held at the V.R.O. A splendid programme has been arranged.

## REFORMERS PARDONED BY CHINESE.

Kang Yu Wei and Luang Ching Chiao, the two famous Chinese reformers who have been exiled from China and who took up their residence in Japan, have been pardoned, according to a report current here.

They have both made public statements announcing their willingness to return to China provided they are given a clear understanding of the conditions imposed by the Chinese government and the appointments that await them.

## BOCCA TIGRIS.

Guards to be increased.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, July 27. Admiral Li Chun has in view of the current rumour in Canton that another rising is contemplated, considered it expedient to increase the number of soldiers stationed at Bocca Tigris Fort, which is the key to the Canton river.

It is the intention of the Admiral to stay at the Fort himself.

## DAY BY DAY.

So much does our true interest lie concealed to us.

Take not away the life you cannot give. For all things have an equal right to live.

**Licensing Board.**  
H.E. the Governor has been pleased to appoint, under Section 9 of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, the Hon. Mr. Warren Delahere Barnes to be Chairman of the Licensing Board vice the Hon. Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G., resigned.

**A Ferocious Dog.**  
Inspector Allan, of the Sanitary Department, charged Pastor Muller, of the German Berlin Mission at No. 11 High Street, on Tuesday, with keeping a ferocious dog. It appears that the animal attacked a little Chinese girl on the 18th July and bit her on the left calf, inflicting a lacerated wound. The Magistrate (Mr. J. R. Wood) ordered the defendant to destroy the dog within a week, failing which defendant would be fined and steps taken to have the animal destroyed.

**Floods in the West River.**  
The floods in the West River are becoming more serious daily, and many dykes and embankments are in danger of collapsing. Some days ago the Kofung dyke of Samsui district was partly broken and the houses inside there were completely under water. Fortunately the people were able to remove to a place of shelter and no casualties were reported. H.E. the Canton Viceroy has instructed the Provincial Treasurer to telegraph to the Canton Prefect and the Shui Ling Prefect to instruct the authorities of the places along the river to take every precaution to protect the dykes.

## The Old Post Office.

The old Post Office building has been leased to a Chinese. The corner portion, opposite the Clock Tower, with a frontage of 40 by 32 feet in Queen's Road and Pader Street, has been sub-let to a local syndicate who will make a specialty of the sale of Mecha coffee, the beans being roasted and ground in public view, and also of the sale of Turkish tobacco and cigarettes. The other portion of the building, we hear, has been sub-leased to a curio dealer. As new doors and windows are to be pierced to suit the new occupants' trade purposes, our old Post Office will soon assume quite a different aspect from that which it bears at present. The new tenants expect to take over occupation about the middle of September.

Experience proves the man, and will his worth display.

The Rev. W. W. White, D.D., of New York, whom it was expected would conduct a series of Bible lectures in Hongkong during August, cabled Tuesday stating that he will not be able to come to Hongkong.

**Dumping a Dead Body.**  
A Chinese woman was on Tuesday charged with dumping a dead body in Whitty Street. A fine of \$25 was imposed.

**Corpse Discovered in Clothes-Box.**

On Monday, the body of a Chinese boy twelve years of age was found in a clothes-box in Des Vaux Road West. The corpse was sent to the mortuary.

**A Daring Trio.**  
At half-past two on Tuesday three men went to No. 5, Yee Yick Lane, a house of ill-fame, terrified the inmates, and stole jewellery to the value of \$120. The men were not armed. So far, no arrests have been made.

**The Connaught Statue.**  
Tuesday the pedestal of the Duke of Connaught Statue is vacant, the figure having been removed temporarily to permit of a new and more elegant base being laid down. The old pedestal had been in sorry condition for some time.

**Death of Mr. D. D. Lamb.**  
The death occurred at Secunderabad, of Mr. David D. Lamb, dental surgeon, at the Civil Hospital after a short illness from enteric. The deceased gentleman was well known as a keen sportsman, a volunteer and a freemason. He was buried with full military honours.

**Captain Getley on Holiday.**  
Captain Getley, chief pilot of the P.O. Co., left Shanghai on Wednesday for a twelve months' holiday in England. He has been thirty-seven years in Shanghai and this is only his second trip home. He received a rousing send-off from a large concourse of friends.

**Chinese Postage Stamps.**  
Current stamps of China over-printed with new values in Indian currency in native characters have just been issued for the use of the three post-offices which the Chinese Government maintains in Tibet.

The native Tibetan postal system is of the most primitive character, letters handed in at the post-office being impressed with a curious wax seal after the postage has been prepaid in cash.

**Canton Loan.**  
It will be remembered that some time ago, a run was made on the Canton official banks, and in order to save a crisis, H.E. the Viceroy secured a loan of \$5,000,000 from the Canton branch of a well known foreign bank. As the loan cannot be paid off under agreement, H.E. the Viceroy intends to use the loan for the promotion of industries. The loan will be repaid by yearly instalments.

**Yau-mat Launches.**  
At the time of the recent fatal collision between two ferry launches at Yau-mat, we suggested that the Harbour Master should take steps to prevent passengers on these boats from standing in front of the steersman or squatting on the bulwarks forward. It is noticeable now that the Yau-mat ferry boats have been fitted with special steering bridges, so that there can be no danger of the steersman's view being obscured by the passengers on board.

**Skeleton Keys.**  
On Monday, a man got into a house at No. 72, Des Vaux Road West while the folks were sleeping. When the folks awoke from their slumbers, the intruder quickly ran away from the house. He was chased into the street and, when arrested, two skeleton keys were found in his possession. This morning, he was charged with the offence and was awarded one month's hard labour and a further term of one month for being a rogue and a vagabond.

**Typhoon Warnings.**  
The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10.25 p.m.:—"Manila, July 25, 7.25 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon W. of Balintang Channel moving N.E. or E.N.E. Cyclone or typhoon E. of Naha recurring northeastward."

The following telegram was received from the Manila Observatory at 12.15 p.m.:—"Manila, July 26, 11.20 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon W. of Balintang Channel, moving W.N.W. or N.W."

Of every noble work the silent part is best: Of all expression, that which cannot be expressed.

From No. 46, Sai-wan-lo, Shaupki-wan, the lacery of clothing and money to the value of \$60 is reported.

According to latest advices the U.S.S. Samar was still badly ashore below Cook's Head and it is regarded as inevitable that she will have to be dug out.

## New Oil-field in Saghalien.

A Vladivostok despatch to the "Asahi" reports that English and American financiers have obtained a ninety year lease for an oil field in Saghalien at a very high figure. The capitalists will work the property jointly and their operations are expected to begin shortly.

## Flood at Fatsan.

The flood at Fatsan is getting more serious daily. Some days ago a boat fully loaded with coal was capsized on account of the rapids formed and two lives were lost. A shop dealing in yeast was under water for several days and collapsed. The inmates were buried under the debris, but they were got out, having sustained only a few bruises.

## Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Rapid progress is now being made on the Canton Branch of this line, the Management of the British Section is anxiously awaiting the completion of the Canton connecting link which it is expected will be opened for traffic in October next, when the receipts on the Kowloon Section should be greatly increased because of the goods trade which will be shipped by railways as soon as the line is made continuous.

## Serious Floods.

Serious floods are reported to have occurred in Wuchow, Samsui, Shingling and Kongmoon. The eastern and southern gates of the Shingling City have been blocked with time and earth against the influx of water.

The places along the banks of the river are still completely under water.

## In Kongmoon all the streets

are flooded, and traffic can only be maintained by means of floating bridges.

## Shortage of Bar Silver.

The official in charge of the Official Specie Department in Canton has reported to the Provincial Treasurer and the Tao-tai of the Promotion of Industries that the Canton mint is in urgent need of bar silver, which has been running short for some time, for the purpose of turning out subsidiary coins to meet the demand of the money market. The officials asked that permission should be obtained from the Canton Viceroy to make use of the \$1,000,000 placed on deposit in their department in order to buy more bar silver from the foreign banks at Shanghai.

## Capsulium Lights.

It is notified in the Gazette last Saturday that on the date to be subsequently published, a 5th order double flashing white light with fog bell will be exhibited from the southern side of Kapsing Island, Capsulium Pass (A special article on this subject will be found on page 4). This light will be seen between N. 80 deg. W. and N. 45 deg. E. through south and will be exhibited from a skeleton tower painted white on the southern side, Kapsing Island, about 85 feet above mean sea level. The bell driven by clock work will during thick weather or heavy rain be struck from 4 to 6 times per minute.

## Garrison Orders.

Privilege leave, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Captain B. de L. Brook, 12th Baluchistan Infantry, from 1st August to 20th September, 1911, inclusive (or 60 days from date of departure).

There will be a meeting of the Comrades Graves' Committee at the Chaplain's Room, Scandal Point, at 12 noon on Wednesday, 26th instant. Business:—"Stanley Cemetery."

The ceremony of Trooping the Colour will be performed by the 1st Bn. The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry) on the Hongkong Cricket Club Ground at 9.30 a.m. on August 1st, on the occasion of the 162nd anniversary of the battle of Minden. His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to take the salute.

Wit now and then, struck smartly, shows a spark.

The fool doth think he is wise but the wise man knows himself to be a fool.

Miss Eyre, founder of the Eyre Diocesan Refuge, is leaving Hongkong for about six weeks holiday at Fochow.

The German mail which was despatched from Hongkong on June 28 was delivered in London yesterday.

**Mr. Hooper's Resignation.**  
Interviewed, on Monday on the subject of his resignation from the Sanitary Board, Mr. Shelton Hooper said that he had nothing further to say on the matter, at present.

## Attempted Rising in Fatsan.

A rumour was current in Canton Wednesday that an attempted rising is to take place at Fatsan. Consequently a number of soldiers of the garrison and naval troops has been despatched from Canton for Fatsan to take precautions against an outbreak.

## Health Return.

The health return for the Colony during the week ended on Saturday shows that there occurred during that period 17 cases of communicable disease—15 being cases of plague, 1 of enteric fever, and 1 of smallpox. During the 48 hours ended at noon to-day 4 cases of plague were reported, bringing the total from the beginning of the year up to 228.

## A Fortuitous Circumstance.

Li Fat, a house-boy in the employ of Mrs. Arnold, of 26, Bonham Road, was awarded three months' hard labour on Friday for stealing property to the value of \$30 between January 3 and July 23, belonging to the lady's son and a lodger. It appears that the Police went to investigate in connection with another larceny and quite accidentally discovered a number of pawn-tickets in defendant's possession, also a pocket-book belonging to Mrs. Arnold's son.

## The Irony of Fate.

The typhoon has left the old matted covering of the "Star" Ferry Pier in a sorry condition. On Friday the structure was without its usual roof, and the missing part was lying in a sad looking heap on the side of the Quay. The loss of the roof has been one of the usual consequences attendant upon a typhoon, but there is reason for a sentimental regret that the old matted structure should not have been kept on till it was no longer required, a question of only a few months. Such is the irony of fate.

## The Water Polo League.

Typhoon signals on Saturday stopped the water polo team of the 78th Co. R.G.A. from crossing from Stonecutters to play the match against the K.O.Y.L.I., which was consequently postponed. This was a great disappointment to those interested in the league as the event would have witnessed the debut of the team from the new regiment. Those who chanced to be on the spot, however, were not altogether disappointed for an inter-company match was played by the soldiers. The game was rapid, but at times there was displayed a lamentable ignorance of the elementary rules of the game. The "white" team had themselves to blame for losing the match, for, had they marked their opponents better, the score might have assumed a different complexion. The "blues" won by six goals to four. The league match will have to be played off before Saturday.

## Typhoon Warnings.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 5 p.m.:—"Manila, July 22, 3.55 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon W. of Northern Japan, more than 100 miles distant moving N.E."

The following telegrams were received from the Manila Observatory at 9.15 p.m.:—"Manila, July 22, 7.15 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon, Pacific Ocean about halfway between Mariana Islands and the Lochoos, moving W.N.W."

"Manila, July 23, 5 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon W. of Balintang Channel moving N.E. or E.N.E. Cyclone or typhoon E.S.E. of Naha moving W.N.W." 12.25 p.m. "Manila, July 24, 11.30 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon W. of Balintang Channel moving E.N.E. Cyclone or typhoon E.S.E. of Naha, moving W.N.W."

The appointment of Mr. W. Stanley Allen, formerly representative of the Sperry Flour Mills in Hongkong, as assistant manager of the Fisher Flouring Mills, Seattle, is announced.

**No Plague.**  
No cases of plague were reported during the 24 hours ended at noon to-day.

**The Moreton Terrace Affair.**  
The case was continued before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistrate's Court on Wednesday in which Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Walter summoned E. Braun, an overseer at Jardine's Sugar Refinery, for alleged assault at Quarry Bay. Further evidence was called and the case adjourned. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the complainants and Mr. M. Reader Harris defended.

**Trespassing on Crown Land.**  
Three men were charged before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistrate's Court on Monday with cutting earth on Crown Land. One of the defendants was fined \$15 or one month's hard labour and the rest were each fined \$5 or fourteen days.

## Police Transfers.

Among the police transfers that have just been made are the following:—Inspector Cameron, to the Peak.

Sergt. McKay from the Peak to take charge at Shamshui.

Sergt. Angus from Shamshui to Central.

Lance-Sergt. Fowler from No. 8 Station to Cheung Wan to open a new station.

## Armed Robbery.

Last Friday a case of armed robbery took place at Kowloon City at No. 4 Lung Chow Cheng. It is said that six men took part in the affair one of whom was armed with a large knife and a bar of iron. The thieves succeeded in getting away with \$35 worth of clothing and jewellery. There has been no arrest so far.

## A More Serious Charge.

At the Police Court on Saturday, before Mr. Hazeland, three men were charged with kidnapping a woman for the purposes of emigration. The police intimated to the magistrate that probably a more serious charge, of murder, would be preferred against the men if they were remanded. The men were accordingly remanded in custody until next Saturday. The kidnapping is supposed to have taken place at Chang Uk Hang, Lungkung.

## Boxing at Hippodrome Circus.

The semi-final boxing contest took place at the Hippodrome Circus last Friday in the presence of a large audience. Seaman Tover of the Submarine 37 drew a bye. After 3 set contests rounds, Corporal Seruton, K.O.Y.L.I., beat Gunner MacGo. Saturday the final will be fought between Corporal Seruton and Seaman Tover. In view of the excellent condition shown by both the contestants, the fight is sure to be an exciting one. The public should take the opportunity to be present at the fight this evening. The winner will be presented with a handsome trophy.

## New Ordinances.

H.E. the Governor has given his assent, in the name and on behalf of the King, to the following Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—An Ordinance to amend the Private Vehicles Licensing Ordinance, 1895, and an Ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of four hundred and thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and ninety-three cents, to defray the charges of the year 1910.

## Unclaimed Telegrams.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong:—Chionghesuan, Samarang; Cincin, Manila; Cincin, Kuala Lumpur; Hokee, Tainan; Honkee, Tainan; Kamiya Matsubara (2), Zambonaga; Kenay, Stockton Cal.; Kong Yon, Cholon; Lorena, Manila; Samyikoo Hotel, China, Saigon; Stoppani, Astor House, Milan; Tohi-chong Hon Marche, Central, Phnompenh; Taihong, Singapore; Tokutai, Tainan; Toylung, 120 Connaught, San Francisco; Yuen-cham, Saigon; Yuen Yiet, Torreon; 0000, 3883, 2837, 3332, Tientsin; 0078, 1344, 0361, 0074, Macao; 2837, 3032, 4382, Tientsin; 0040, 0036, 0850, Wei-hai-wei.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong:—

Addy, Hongkong Hotel, (2); Koo-chong, Sheppardson, Army Navy Club; Kung-tien-chong, Li-nan, Sheppardson, Army Navy Club, 2088, 4410, 6410, 7466.

## Indolent Citizens.

A Chinaman was fined \$5 on Wednesday for sleeping on a bench at Blake Pier. Two men were also fined \$3 each for keeping their feet on a seat in Blake Gardens.

## The Tar Treatment.

The part of Queen's Road that has been treated with tar shows a decided improvement over the rest of the thoroughfare; especially during wet weather. During the rains of the week it has been possible to cross the street without materially soiling the boots.

## A Storm in a Tea-Cup.

An Indian soldier belonging to one of the native regiments stationed in Kowloon was brought up before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistrate's Court on Monday on a charge of assaulting a hawkler at 'aim-isa-tai' yesterday afternoon. It appears that the defendant bought a quantity of vegetables from the complainant, for which he tendered two cents. This the hawkler refused to accept, whereupon the soldier is alleged to have "charged" the peaceable hawkler. The summons was dismissed.

## Hongkong Tennis League Table.

	P.	W.	L.	Ts.
Y. M.C.A.	8	7	1	14
Kowloon	8	6	2	12
Ch. Y. M.C.A.	8	6	2	12
Queen's College	4	4	1	8
Wigwam	8	4	4	8
Club de Recreo	3	5	6	6
Civil Service	7	2	5	4
Craigongwei	7	2	5	4
Watsons	8	1	7	2

Weather permitting, the Y. M.C.A. will be "At Home" on their ground to-morrow, the 29th, at 5 p.m. and will play a team from the "Bague"—viz., Humphreys and Wood, Green and Fittock, Crook and Wei Wing-lok, and will receive the shield and medals, which will be presented by Miss Brown. Dr. Forsyth will preside.

## Confidence Trick Again.

Within three or four days of the last confidence trick, when a Chinese woman was duped into parting with \$25 worth of jewellery and \$20 in money, a second case under similar circumstances has been reported to the Police. In this instance, a married woman residing at Kwong Yuen Street West was imposed upon to the extent of \$40. It is common knowledge that it is nothing more or less than pure greed that leads to the downfall of these frail creatures, who at the time they offer to change the supposed banknotes have not the slightest intention of returning to their, to them, prospective victims. Truly, diamond cut diamond!

## Obstruction of Blake Pier.

P. C. Arthur William Grim-mitt charged the masters of the steam-launches Bank Line and Kum Kai before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., Harbour Master, at the Marine Court on Monday morning with lying alongside Blake Pier on the 20th instant in such a manner as to prevent the free access of other vessels. The evidence showed that the Police launch could not approach the pier on account of the obstruction caused by the vessels in question. A fine of \$10 or one month's hard labour was imposed in respect of the first defendant. The case against the second defendant was remanded as the latter could not be found.

## Unclaimed Telegrams.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong:—Chionghesuan, Samarang; Cincin, Manila; Cincin, Kuala Lumpur; Hokee, Tainan; Honkee, Tainan; Kamiya Matsubara (2), Zambonaga; Kenay, Stockton Cal.; Kong Yon, Cholon; Lorena, Manila; Samyikoo Hotel, China, Saigon; Stoppani, Astor House, Milan; Tohi-chong Hon Marche, Central, Phnompenh; Taihong, Singapore; Tokutai, Tainan; Toylung, 120 Connaught, San Francisco; Yuen-cham, Saigon; Yuen Yiet, Torreon; 0000, 3883, 2837, 3332, Tientsin; 0078, 1344, 0361, 0074, Macao; 2837, 3032, 4382, Tientsin; 0040, 0036, 0850, Wei-hai-wei.

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Addy, Hongkong Hotel, (2); Koo-chong, Sheppardson, Army Navy Club; Kung-tien-chong, Li-nan, Sheppardson, Army Navy Club, 2088, 4410, 6410, 7466.

The Captain of the Chow Tai from Hailow reports the death of a Chinese passenger, on the way out, from "abstinence of opium."

The harvesting of the first wheat crop has been reported from Shantung, Chihli and Honan. It is reported that this year's crop is very fine in those three provinces and is the most bountiful one since the year 1900.

## The Duke of Connaught's Statue.

Very slow progress is being made with the transference of the Duke of Connaught's Statue on to another pedestal, as mentioned in our columns last week. The scaffolding has been erected for some days past, but the work appears to get no further.

## The Typhoon.

Where is this typhoon? This year it would seem that the nearer they come the finer the weather becomes.

Some days after the last scare the weather broke and we were treated to both wind and rain, whilst, during the "approach," when we expected to suffer, it was beautifully fine!

## Des Vaux Road.

There are some spots in Des Vaux Road that are now in an excellent condition. Where repairs have been made to the permanent way, the concrete, filling up the holes made, comes up quite flush with the level of the lines. This part of the job has been done in a workmanlike manner, and it only remains for the rest of the road to be treated in the same way.

## His Majesty's Mails.

When His Majesty's mails are landed in Hongkong they have always before been brought alongside in a P.O. launch proudly flying the Blue Colonial Ensign. Last Friday, however, after the s.s. Assaye arrived, they were brought ashore under the "Hongkong Hotel Ensign" on the Hotel launch. It seems that, somehow or other for once, the P.O. launch Despatch failed to be up to time when the mail steamer arrived, so the Hotel representative in charge of the Hotel launch offered the waiting P.O. officials deck room for the mails on his craft. This was accepted gratefully and so there was no delay consequently in delivery of the mail.

## Garrison Orders.

The following N.C.O.s and men have been awarded acting schoolmaster's certificates as the result of the examination held in May:—A/Br. C. Warrington, R.G.A., (Mr. R. J. Wilton, R.G.A., Sergt. G. Bolton, 1st K.O.Y.L.I., and Corporal E. J. Smith, 1st K.O.Y.L.I.). Leave of absence, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Captain R. D. Crawford, R.G.A., from 31st July to 30th September, 1911, inclusive.

Detail of officers for the ensuing week:—Field Officer for the week, and Visitor, Detention Barrack.—Capt. P. L. D. Jarrad, 126th Baluchistan Infantry. Next for Duty.—Captain T. M. Wakefield, H.K.S.B. R.G.A. To furnish night guard at Kowloon Military Hospital during ensuing week, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

## A Street Nuisance.

Will the D.P.W. or the President of the Sanitary Board kindly explain (writes a correspondent) what on earth is the reason for sending out a squad of dust raiers at mid-day daily in Queen's Road? Between 12 noon and 1 p.m., coolies armed with stiff bamboo brushes raise clouds of dust to the disgust and inconvenience both of pedestrians and shop-keepers. Surely, all the street sweeping necessary for the day could be accomplished in the early hours of the morning, say, after the conservancy cart have passed. If the idea is the picking up of any objectionable garbage that finds its way on to the streets in the course of the forenoon could not this be done with a stick tipped with an iron point such as is used to lift waste paper, orange rinds, etc., in the public parks at Home, and thus avoiding those dirty and dangerous sand storms in miniature which daily torment people in the central thoroughfare.

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## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

### JAPANESE CRUISER IN DISTRESS.

#### TWO SAILORS KILLED.

(“INDEPENDENT NEWS” AGENCY.)

Tokyo, July 28.

The Japanese cruiser Hashidato was overtaken by a furious hurricane within sight of Inshu, near Tokyo, and suffered severe damages.

Two sailors on the cruiser died as the result of injuries sustained.

In the course of the storm, six petty officers were seriously injured.

### AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

#### SOLUTION OF CRISIS.

(THE “TELEGRAPH” CORRESPONDENT.)

London, July 28, 5.25 a.m.

The statement made in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, is regarded as conducing to a solution of the crisis in Morocco.

### CABINET CHANGES.

#### IMPENDING.

(THE “TELEGRAPH” CORRESPONDENT.)

London, July 28, 5.25 a.m.

Numerous changes in the Cabinet are impending.

Viscount Morley, the Earl of Crewe, and the Earl of Carrington are retiring.

Colonel J. E. B. Seely, into Under-Secretary for the Colonies, will probably succeed the Right Hon. R. B. Haldane as Secretary of State for War.

### HOME RACING.

#### CHESTERFIELD CUP.

(THE “TELEGRAPH” CORRESPONDENT.)

London, July 28, 5.25 a.m.

The result of the race for the Chesterfield Cup was as follows:—

Don Swift.....1  
Decision.....2  
Orphan.....3

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

### NEW DOCK IN ENGLAND.

#### TO ACCOMMODATE 1,000,000 TONS OF SHIPPING.

(THE “TELEGRAPH” CORRESPONDENT.)

London, July 28, 5.25 a.m.

There has been approved a scheme for the construction of a new dock, adjoining the Albert Dock, capable of accommodating one million tons of shipping.

## REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

### BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

#### THE MOROCCAN AFFAIR.

#### GERMAN PRESS VIEWS.

(SERVICE TO THE “TELEGRAPH.”)

London, July 28, 11 p.m.

Reuters correspondents in Berlin state in telegraphic messages that at present there is no question of summoning a conference in relation to Moroccan affairs.

In German official circles the statement of the British Premier (Mr. Asquith) is welcomed as putting an end to false conceptions of Great Britain's attitude in the matter.

#### NATIONAL UNITY.

London, July 28, 9.40 a.m.

The London Press emphasises the fact that a significant feature of Mr. Asquith's and Mr. Balfour's statements in the House of Commons on the Moroccan situation was the evidence of national unity.

The papers interpret the Premier's speech that there is ample ground for a fair adjustment between France and Germany in Morocco, and that there is no reason why such a consummation should not be reached.

#### FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

London, July 28, 2.45 p.m.

With reference to Reuters note of the 28th instant, stating that Great Britain was convinced that any settlement which France might make (with Germany) out-

## REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

side of Morocco would be accepted by the British Government unless it be prejudicial to British interests, it has been accepted at Berlin as finally disposing of the alarmist reports that have been current.

[The note in question and the “Telegraph's” reference thereto are appended:—“Great Britain adheres to the statement made by the Premier, Mr. Asquith, on the 26th instant, and is convinced that any settlement outside of Morocco that France accepts will not be prejudicial to England.” In the speech referred to, Mr. Asquith made it clear that, whilst supporting France, we will not stand aside and allow arrangements to be made behind our backs, as was apparently hoped by Germany. Though the situation is grave, confidence is felt, said the English journals, that a solution will be found by diplomatic negotiations, so as to prevent recurrence of alarms and excursions in connection with Morocco.]

#### EFFECT ON THE BOURSE.

London, July 28, 2.45 p.m.

In consequence of the Premier's statement, there have been indications of renewed firmness on the Bourse.

#### GERMAN PRESS.

London, July 28, 2.45 p.m.

The Press admits that Great Britain must have a voice in deciding the fate of Morocco and generally welcomes the assurance that Great Britain is holding aloof from the Franco-German negotiations regarding German compensations in regions outside Morocco.

### COMBINES IN AMERICA.

#### MORE PROSECUTIONS IMMINENT.

(SERVICE TO THE “TELEGRAPH.”)

London, July 28, 9.45 a.m.

A wire from Washington states that the United States Attorney General, Mr. George W. Wickersham, has announced that the Department of Justice is planning an immediate prosecution of all trusts and monopolies which are not dissolving or otherwise taking steps to obey the Sherman Law as interpreted by the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil Company case and in other similar cases.

## REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

### LORDS AND COMMONS.

#### THE CRISIS.

(SERVICE TO THE “TELEGRAPH.”)

London, July 28, 9.40 a.m.

The list of Lord Lansdowne's supporters among the Peers continues to grow gradually.

It is doubted whether that section of the Unionist Party which advocates “No Surrender” will be sufficiently numerous to compel the creation of new Peers.

#### “THE DIE-HARDS.”

(SERVICE TO THE “TELEGRAPH.”)

London, July 28, 9.4 a.m.

The “Standard” and the “Daily Mail” banter the “Die-hards.”

The “Daily Mail” remarks that never has there been such a fiasco.

#### HAISBURY BANQUET.

(SERVICE TO THE “TELEGRAPH.”)

London, July 28, 9.45 a.m.

The organisers of the Party banquet to Lord Halsbury refuse to publish the list of his Lordship's supporters in the House of Lords.

The “Daily Mail” publishes an announcement stating that it understands that the majority have withdrawn.

#### LORD ST. ALDWYN'S

#### PLEDGE.

London, July 28, 9.45 a.m.

Lord St. Aldwyn (better known as Sir Michael Hicks-Booth) is pledged to lead fifty Peers into the Government Lobby in the event of a division being forced in the House of Lords.

### BEAUMONT'S MONOPLANE.

#### PURCHASED BY BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

(SERVICE TO THE “TELEGRAPH.”)

London, July 28, 9.45 a.m.

The British Government has purchased Beaumont's monoplane.

[As was announced in the telegraphic columns of the “Telegraph” two days ago, French Lieutenant Conneau, alias Andre Beaumont, was the winner of the “Daily Mail” prize of £10,000 in the aviation race of 1,010 miles race. He was received by His Majesty King George V. at Buckingham Palace after the race.]

## REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

### THE SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

#### FINALLY SETTLED.

(SERVICE TO THE “TELEGRAPH.”)

London, July 28, 9.40 a.m.

Messages received from Cardiff state that the troubles attendant upon the strike of seamen there have been definitely settled.

#### THE AERIAL RACE.

(SERVICE TO THE “TELEGRAPH.”)

London, July 28, 5.25 a.m.

The aviators who have just finished in the aerial race for the “Daily Mail” prize have been invited to take part in an aerial Derby, involving a flight to (?) Canton, in the Spring.

### IMPORTANT VICEREGAL CHANGE RUMOURED.

(THE “TELEGRAPH” CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, July 28.

It is rumoured in Canton that H. E. the Viceroy has received a private telegram from the North of his transference to Hupoh as Viceroy. According to a report originating from official circles, the Canton Viceroy and the Nanking Viceroy will exchange posts. The latter, it will be remembered, was the Viceroy of Canton some years ago and was held in the highest esteem by the Cantonese for his administrative ability. It was through his influence that a large amount of the endowment fund of the Hongkong University was subscribed.

### NOTORIOUS CRIMINAL CAPTURED IN HONGKONG.

(THE “TELEGRAPH” CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, July 28.

The Chinese detective engaged by the Chinese Government at the station in Hongkong has reported to General Chun Ping Chik, the arrest by the Hongkong police of a notorious robber who had committed an armed robbery in Ping Shan country market in the district of Kweisin. H. E. Chun has written to the Canton Viceroy requesting that the British Consul at Shumee be asked to supply him with the necessary documents to have the prisoner extradited, and that the Hongkong Governor be communicated with about the matter.

#### RAILWAYS AGAIN.

##### More Money Wanted.

(THE “TELEGRAPH” CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, July 28.

Owing to the insufficiency of funds for carrying on the work on the Sanning railway, the managing director of the railway in question has applied to the Canton Viceroy for permission to issue a foreign loan for the completion of the line. The Viceroy has consulted the Ministry of Communications by telegram on the subject. The Ministry in reply says that the loan advanced to the railway by the Taiching Bank need not be redeemed for the present. The Viceroy has now instructed the Taotai of the Promotion of Industries to advise the managing director of the railway accordingly. It is reported that it is the intention of the Taiching Bank to advance a further loan to the railway in order to enable the completion of the line without any trouble.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

[From Manila Papers.]

### Canadian Reciprocity Passed by Senate.

Washington, July 23.—The reciprocity bill has passed the Senate without amendment.

The bill providing for reciprocity with Canada has been before Congress since January 28, when Representative McCall of Massachusetts introduced the bill in the House. It was passed by that body but was buried in the Senate and its failure to become a law led the President to call a special session of Congress.

At the special session, the House again passed the bill in substantially the form agreed upon between the American and Canadian delegates at Ottawa last year. But a long delay came in the Senate where determined opposition fought the measure tooth and nail. Senator Root in the interests of the paper manufacturers of northern New York, introduced an amendment to the bill providing that paper and pulp should not be introduced duty free into the United States, until the same products were given similar privileges in Canada. In this form the bill was reported from committee June 8 and it has been before the upper house since that date.

President Taft has used his entire influence to secure the passage of the bill without amendment and the foregoing cablegram indicates that he has won a great legislative victory.

May Not Operate Peking Trams.—Peking, July 22.—Foreigners will not build the tramways for this city, according to a ruling of the board of communications. The board has refused the concession asked for, and the decision is popular with a large class of Chinese.

Lizarraga Sells 9,000 tons of Sugar.

Cebu, July 25.—The stagnation in the sugar market which caused great concern recently, has been effectually broken in the last two days by the sale of 9,000 tons of sugar now stored here, which will clean out the warehouses.

A feature of the sale was the extraordinarily high price obtained for 5000 tons sold to-day at P8.50 per picul, which establishes a new mark, and making a sale of over P500,000.

The sales were made through the firm of Lizarraga Hermanos who state that far from there being no market, they could dispose of much more than they found available.

Steamer Crashes into Boats and Many Drown.

Peking, July 22.—The steamer Peking ran into a group of 30 native Chinese fishing boats at the mouth of one of the branches of the Yangtze river at Ningpo, sinking the majority of them. A large number of fishermen were drowned, but exactly how many is not known.

Royalty Represented at Funeral.—New York, July 21.—The funeral of the late Felix Adler was simple and impressive. Among the many present was a special representative of King George of England.

Zeppelin Builds New Airship.

Berlin, July 21.—Count Zeppelin has completed the building of a new airship, which is said to include a number of important improvements on his previous craft. A successful trial flight was made from Friedrichshafen to Lucerne, and the greatest confidence is felt throughout Germany.

Rebels Triumphant in Hayti.

Port au Prince, July 21.—Success is attending the rebel forces in northern Hayti, with the result that every day sees an addition to their numbers and the movement seems likely to assume the proportions of a general revolt. The cause of President Simon is considered lost.

## CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

### CHINESE MINISTRY AND THE PRESS.

(“SHEN KAI” SERVICE.)

Peking, July 28.

The Prince Regent has instructed the President of the Ministry of Interior to take strong measures against the press for commenting on politics which will eventually lead to sedition.

### PLAGUE ON THE HAICHI.

(“SHEN KAI” SERVICE.)

Peking, July 28.

It is reported that there were over ten fatal cases of plague on board the cruiser Haichi which is en route to Mexico from England after the coronation celebrations.

### ANARCHISTS IN THE EASTERN PROVINCES.

(“SHEN KAI” SERVICE.)

Peking, July 28.

The Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces has telegraphed to the Cabinet to the effect that the anarchists attempted to set fire to the Arsenal in his provinces, but the plot was frustrated.

### TROUBLESOME SOCIETIES.

(“SHEN KAI” SERVICE.)

Peking, July 28.

The Superintendent of the Peking University has memorialized the Throne to take strong measures against the existence of the territorial corps, the daring death unions, the societies to discuss military affairs and other associations in the various provinces, as they are troublesome and daring.

### The Weather Forecast.









ILOILO IN PATH OF  
RECENT TYPHOON.

For several days past Iloilo has been visited by severe winds and heavy rainfalls, which culminated Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock in a decided heavy gale which continued for fully an hour carrying loose debris, limbs of trees and in some cases sheet iron that was blown from the roofs of houses.

The portion of the city which suffered most heavily was the section which lines the south beach from Fort San Pedro to Molo. In this district trees, phone and light poles and unstable nipa houses were quickly blown to the ground, while the waves from the straits assisted in the work.

A sheet of iron roofing on Calle Ablogter was blown through the air and in its passage cut the telephone wires at that point.

The provincial telephone lines are all down between Jaro and Jaro Bridge. These wires were strung on iron poles but the wind snapped them off like reeds.

The high waves did serious damage to the breakwater, starting from Fort San Pedro to Calle Duran.

The Iloilo market flooded several times and a number of market buildings were completely destroyed.

From the market on Calle Rizal to the intersection with the Molo road the beach was lined with the debris of demolished nipa dwellings and all that remained standing were supported by a half dozen bamboo poles each.

The plaza in Iloilo received its share of damage, two of the largest trees being suddenly uprooted while twenty more lost their tops largest limbs.

On Calle Concepcion one house had the entire front portion blown into the street, making it resemble a huge stage without a curtain.

In Molo the administration building and seven private dwellings of nipa were destroyed, and similar damage was reported from Jaro.

Mr. R. H. Landon, general manager of the Electric Light and Telephone Company, states that he had his entire force of fifty men out last night trying to fight the elements and repair wires as fast as they were broken, but that when part of the iron roof on Mr. E. J. Meider's home at the end of the Jaro bridge blew off at 8.00 p.m. and cut eight main heavy voltage wires from the light plant it was more than he could contend with and Iloilo was in darkness until 11.00 p.m. when the connections were again made.

Mr. Landon also says that he cannot speak too highly of the work of linemen, who were climbing poles all day and up until two o'clock this morning, when he was obliged to call them off on account of physical exhaustion.

To Mr. W. F. Wells, the electrical engineer of the company and to Mr. W. P. Phelps, the cashier, should be given special praise for the splendid assistance given in making it possible for the public to have the regular light and phone service this evening in the face of the most severe storm Iloilo has had this year.

The light and phone wires are down all the way to Molo and Jaro and there is interruption in the lines to the provincial municipalities but Mr. Landon is authority for the statement that everything this side of the Jaro bridge will be in shape to-night. "Iloilo Enterprise."

IMPORTATION OF  
CHINESE PORK.

Mr. Fell asked the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture whether the attention of the Board had been called to the consignment of Chinese pork which had recently arrived at Liverpool, and which was to be cured into bacon, and if he had power to insist that such bacon should be sold under its proper description and stamped or marked with the name of the country of origin.

Sir E. Strachey replied that he had no information on this point, and the Board of Agriculture had no power to take the course suggested.

Mr. Fell: Is the hon. gentleman aware that this bacon is being sold as home-cured bacon?

Sir E. Strachey: The Board has no knowledge.

## IMMENSE TIRE DEMAND.

With the touring season approaching its height and more automobiles in active service than ever before in the history of the industry, tire manufacturers are pushing their resources to the limit to meet the demands of trade. The present season is, as a matter of fact, the biggest, in point of sales, that the tire business has known.

"The tire business certainly is booming," says J. M. Gilbert, general manager of the United States Tire Company. "At each of the five big United States factories two are working night and day and even with our enormous output we are pushed to the limit to turn out tires fast enough to fill our orders. During the past winter the capacity of each of our four factories was materially increased and had it not been for this anticipation of the requirements of the trade we would have been swamped. As it is the neck-and-neck race between supply and demand is providing us with about all the activity we could possibly wish for."

STILL BETTER TIMES  
AHEAD.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain, who rightly predicted a period of good trade, two or three years ago, made another forecast when he presided at the annual meeting of the Birmingham Trust.

There was every sign of a better year, he said, with more employment at home than last year. It was very unsafe to prophesy as to foreign relations, but, looking at it to-day, there were more signs of another year of peace than there were at the same time last year, and he thought they might count on the world's peace being practically kept for another year. That strengthened the hands of commercial men, and led them to undertake transactions with greater courage than they otherwise would.

Again, looking at home, the fact that there had been a large number of small holdings created most undoubtedly improve trade. A large number of men were working on these small holdings, and every small holding, up to now had caused so much more production. Agriculture on the whole was prosperous, the tax on undeveloped land had had some effect, and would have more effect. It was perfectly certain a large quantity than usual of such land had been put on the market, and had been sold for building plots. That meant employment in the building trade, and with that came the demand for the score of industries that waited on the building trade.

## BOOKS.

The well known firm of publishers, Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons, London, have issued a novel entitled "The Rosary" by Florence L. Barclay, of which Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, the Rector of Westminster Chapel, Buckingham Gate, writes as follows:

"One of the finest novels I have read for a long time. It is a story consistent with all the highest sanctions of the Christian religion, and one in which the scriptural quotations and allusions are so reverent and apt, and reveal a fine spiritual perception on the part of the authoress. It is moreover dominated by the highest conception of art, and there is nothing in tone, of colour, or of music, to offend. Perhaps its strongest quality is its psychology. Personally I think the latter part of the book by far the strongest in this respect, as it leads two people through the most painful and perplexing experiences into a perfect peace, and that without any sense of strain. I consider this to be one of the finest pieces of mental analysis that I know. It is just the kind of book and there are not many of this kind—to keep and to read again."

A spoon which permits the most careless persons to sip soup noiselessly has been invented recently.

Germany's efforts to levy tolls on the navigation of the Rhine is giving the Hollanders some concern.

## THREATS TO MR. CHURCHILL.

At Bow-street Police-court, last month, John Syme, an ex-inspector of police, was charged, before Sir Albert de Rutzen, with unlawfully addressing to Mr. James Ramsay MacDonald a letter containing a threat to make an attack in public on the person of Mr. Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary. He was further charged with "feloniously and maliciously" sending a letter threatening to kill and murder Sub-Divisional Inspector Reed, of the B. Division of Police.

Mr. Bodkin (instructed by Mr. Williamson) conducted the case on behalf of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Mr. Daerlin Dutton appeared for the prisoner.

In opening the case, Mr. Bodkin said the proceedings were taken under Section 16 of the Offences Against the Person Act. It was evident that the prisoner had allowed himself to brood over what he considered a grievance, and had got into a dangerous condition of mind. Sub-Divisional Inspector Reed had to perform a certain duty when the prisoner was in the police, and in consequence the latter harboured towards him feelings of anger and resentment, which culminated in this very serious letter. When the evidence was completed on a future occasion, he would ask the magistrate to commit the prisoner for trial in respect of the letter threatening to murder Inspector Reed.

The other letter contained violent language, and he would ask that the prisoner be called upon to find sureties in respect of that.

Det. Insp. Riley, of Scotland Yard, stated that on Friday evening he saw the prisoner in Clapham-street, Westminster, and told him he held two warrants for his arrest for writing two letters, which he showed him. Glancing at the letters the prisoner said: "I know them." When charged at Bow-street he made no reply.

Sub-Divisional Inspector Ollert, of Scotland Yard, said he was well acquainted with the prisoner and his handwriting. In his opinion the two letters in question were written by the prisoner.

Mr. Edward Howard Marsh, private secretary to Mr. Winston Churchill, said that on the 13th inst. he sent a messenger with a note to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P. He shortly afterwards returned with a letter. This letter, after it had been examined at the Home Office, was forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Dutton, who said he had only just been instructed obtained permission to reserve his cross-examination of the witnesses.

The prisoner was remanded in custody.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE  
BETWEEN THE COL-  
ONY AND F. M. S.

There was a large increase in the number of telegraph messages sent from the Colony to the F. M. S. during last year, and the revenue derived was \$45,081 as compared with \$25,200 in 1909.

The Postmaster-General, S. S., remarks that "the lines from Singapore to Kuala Lumpur and Penang worked badly during the earlier part of the year, but from May onwards there was a marked improvement. The land lines through Johore and the Federated Malay States are subject to constant risks of interruption, in wet weather, owing to breakages and contacts occasioned by storms; in dry weather, owing to jungle fires. A very efficient maintenance staff is required to repair faults with a minimum of delay and to keep the jungle back from the line. It was noticed that the line from Singapore to Kuala Lumpur which is on the jungle side of the line was more frequently interrupted than that to Penang which is on the railway side. This affected the traffic between Singapore and Penang, as the Kuala Lumpur Office cuts in on the Singapore-Penang line when the direct line is down."

## THE CHINESE POTTER.

How Flower Pots Are Made.

It is pretty well-known that the Chinese were pioneers in the art of pottery. Very few implements are used by them in the process, and (says Mr. J. V. Anderson, writing in the "Agricultural Bulletin") it is really surprising how rapidly they cast out of a shapeless mass of clay, a 5, 10, or 12 inch pot. Ordinary local clay is the substance used, to which is added some fine silver sand, also got locally. These two substances are thoroughly mixed together by chankol (native spade) and by hand.

A good "potter's wheel" is the essential part of the equipment. This consists of a large flat disc of stone which revolves on a wooden pivot (made of Tembusu) sunk in the ground. This disc is revolved at a good speed by the foot of a Chinaman, who whisks it round and round according to the needs of another coolie, the latter performing the actual operation of moulding the clay into the shape of pots.

When the clay and sand have been prepared to the necessary consistency, a piece of about 5 lb. is cut off which is sufficient for a 10-inch pot. The base of this round-shaped lump is dabbed in burned paddy husk, thereby preventing the base from cracking during subsequent operations and also causing the lump to adhere to the surface of the "wheel." The wheel is now set going by a few vigorous whisks. A little water is then sprinkled over the lump and the Chinaman, who by the way squats himself on the ground, also wets his hands to prevent the clay from sticking to them.

His left hand is gently thrust into the centre of the clay while his right hand is slightly pressing on the outside to keep the whole together, but it is from the inside that most of the shaping is done, meanwhile the "wheel" is made to turn more quickly. Then by keeping both hands opposite each other, i.e., one inside and one outside, together moving slowly up from the wheel, pressure by both hands is exerted and the mass of clay assumes the shape of a pot with astonishing rapidity.

A thin piece of wood is used to flatten the rim and usually the same piece is used to measure the pot to see if it is to the correct size. If not, then a little more pressure is given from the base upwards, but they seldom require to alter it, for it is usually exact, so used are they to the process. So quick are these two coolies that they will mould two 10-inch pots in three minutes.

The holes in the base of the pot are punched out with a piece of tin, as are also the holes necessary for orchid pots. These newly-made pots are then set in the sun for one day, and are then placed in an oven, where they are "fired." The operation of firing takes four days to complete.

160 MILES UNDER  
WATER.

(Gloucester, Mass., June 17.)—Late last night marine observers here sighted what they supposed to be the fleet of United States submarine boats which left Newport for this harbour on Thursday for a submerged run of 160 miles. Instead of being the submarines the fleet was a squadron of motor boats manned by Portuguese fishermen returning from their day's work.

Into this afternoon the submarines really did arrive, on schedule time. The first two got here shortly after 3 o'clock.

In the trip from Nantucket to Provincetown yesterday two of the boats travelled for eleven hours at a stretch with only their periscopes above the surface. This is said to be a record for United States navy submarine craft. The five other boats made a run of ten hours without coming to the surface.

The fleet will remain here for a week or ten days.

Prepaid  
Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1 for 3 insertions or \$2 for one week.

TO LET—TWO ROOMS, suitable for Office, in St. George's Building, and Floor. For further particulars apply to F. Blackhead & Co. [1274]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE—"HOMEVILLE," Morison Hill, splendid view of the harbour, 10 minutes from Post Office by electric cars; entrance 153, Wanchai Road—Apply at the house. [1281]

WANTED for Singing practice. Room with Piano for half an hour daily before 8 o'clock A.M. State terms—S. L. H., c/o The Hongkong Telegraph. [1282]

THE FIGHTING AGE  
LIMIT.

There was only one Ruby Robert Fitzsimmons. Only one gawky blacksmith, who, at the age of 35, went out and won a world's championship and for five years successfully defended it. Old Bob set a record that will probably stand for all time.

Fitz was the Mmo. Bernhardt of fightdom. Age did not leave any defects upon him, and he was fighting great battles when other men were past the meridian of their years. The freckled "kangaroo" established a goal that fighters of the present day will never be able to touch.

There are few old glove ramblers in the ring to-day. The rusty arms of antiquity have evidently been consigned to their proper place—the junkman's back yard. Ago cuts small figure with the exponents of the manly art of pummeling. Youth is king, and a man's proficiency is not gauged by his years, because all of the children of the god of fistfuls are pretty equitably matched in this regard.

In the hit-and-get-away game of to-day a man past 30 is rated as being on the decline of his powers. He is looked upon in ring circles the same as an octogenarian. Such a man has not a chance of ever ascending to a title, although one does hold one now—Jack Johnson. But Jack is an exception.

Only five fighters who are now making their living by sticking gloves into an opponent's features are over 30. They are Jack Johnson, Cyclone John Thompson, Mike and Jack (Twin) Sullivan and Jim Flynn. Only two are 30—Jim Driscoll and Rudolph Unholz.

Of those past the acknowledged period of decadence, Cyclone Johnny Thompson is the oldest. Syracuse, Ill., was the first training quarters of the cyclone one 35 years ago. Thompson is the oldest fighter of the present time. However, he didn't start as early as some of his competitors, and has been in active conflict only nine years.

Queer angle connected with the Cyclone's history. A light-weight and welter-weight until 35, he turns into a light heavy-weight, left registered at 161 pounds. Next to Thompson is the champion, Johnson. The negro has participated in the sorrows and joys of mundane existence for 33 years. Johnson has come the closest to Fitz's record. He was nearly 31 when he won the title from Tommy Burns.

The two antiquated, bald-headed twins, Mike and Jack (Twin) Sullivan, rank next in order in the list. Jack has been stopping cross-counters and moving his hands in faultless rhythm for nearly 13 years. Mike is the junior twin of the ring sport. He only took up the game in earnest in 1901, when the fame of his brother began to permeate his being.

Jim Flynn, the Pueblo fireman, is in his thirty-second year. The fight game has known him for nine years. Flynn is the last of the millers over the one score and ten.

Following are the ages of the other oldest ring celebrities of to-day, showing positively that youth is dominant: Owen Moran, 27; Paddy McFarland, 23; Ad Wolgast, 23; Frank Klaus, 23; Tommy Murphy, 20; Harry Lewis, 25; Willie Lewis, 27; Abe Attoll, 27; Tony Caponi, 29; Hugo Kelly, 28; Fighting Dick Nelson, 20; Jim Driscoll, 30; and Rudolph Unholz, 30.

## Entiminations



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE

BETWEEN

THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN.

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from May 1, 1911.)

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Services by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Saikio Maru" (each 2,877 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares	Shanghai (Steamer) .....	Dairen ( " ) .....	Changchun ( " ) .....	Harbin ( " ) .....	Thurs. Sat. Sun.	Fri. Sat. Sun.
\$40	Shanghai (Steamer) .....	Dairen ( " ) .....	Changchun ( " ) .....	Harbin ( " ) .....	Thurs. Sat. Sun.	Fri. Sat. Sun.
Y11.95	Dairen ( " ) .....	Changchun ( " ) .....	Harbin ( " ) .....	Shanghai ( " ) .....	Thurs. Sat. Sun.	Fri. Sat. Sun.
Y11.50	Changchun ( " ) .....	Harbin ( " ) .....	Shanghai ( " ) .....	Dairen ( " ) .....	Thurs. Sat. Sun.	Fri. Sat. Sun.
R 9.60	Harbin ( " ) .....	Shanghai ( " ) .....	Dairen ( " ) .....	Changchun ( " ) .....	Thurs. Sat. Sun.	Fri. Sat. Sun.

Connecting at Harbin with

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares	Harbin (Russian Train) .....	Changchun ( " ) .....	Mukden ( " ) .....	Dairen ( " ) .....	Shanghai ( " ) .....	Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun.
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train) .....	Changchun ( " ) .....	Mukden ( " ) .....	Dairen ( " ) .....	Shanghai ( " ) .....	Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun.
Y11.50	Changchun ( " ) .....	Mukden ( " ) .....	Dairen ( " ) .....	Shanghai ( " ) .....	Harbin ( " ) .....	Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun.
Y11.95	Mukden ( " ) .....	Dairen ( " ) .....	Shanghai ( " ) .....	Harbin ( " ) .....	Changchun ( " ) .....	Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun.
Y40.00	Dairen ( " ) .....	Shanghai ( " ) .....	Harbin ( " ) .....	Changchun ( " ) .....	Mukden ( " ) .....	Mon. Tues. Wed. Thurs. Fri. Sat. Sun.

\* Russian Train Time is 23 minutes ahead of the S.M.R. Time. For instance, 6 p.m. by the former is 6.37 p.m. by the latter.

Supplementary Charges on DAIREN—CHANGCHUN Service.

EXPRESS EXTRA FARE.....Y3.00 SLEEPING CAR SUPPLEMENT.....Y6.00

TICKET AGENCIES—The Company's railway and steamer tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car & Express Trains Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, and Reisebureau der Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

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Hongkong, 23th April, 1911



A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF

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THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF SILVER WARE IN THE COLONY.

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"The Beer That's Brewed to Suit The Climate"

Just the thing for a Picnic

A small cask of O. B. Beer

Fresh from the Brewery

"Just Try It"





## NOTICE.

We beg to inform our Customers and the Public generally that we have from this date adopted new labels for Gin imported and bottled by us.

## A. FINEST OLD TOM GIN

will in future bear the label

**SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO.'S  
OLD TOM GIN**

Imported and bottled by A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

## B. FINEST UNSWEETENED GIN

will in future bear the label

**SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO.'S  
DRY GIN.**

Imported and bottled by A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

**A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.**

Hongkong, 28th June, 1910.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

From and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

Daily—\$36 per annum.

Weekly—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

## (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 29th, 1911.

## SHARE BROKERS AND THEIR LIABILITIES.

In our issue of this evening there is published the first of a series of articles on the rights, duties and liabilities of sharebrokers. As the writer of those articles states, there can be very little doubt that the majority of persons in this Colony dealing in shares know little or nothing either of their own rights, or of the rights and liabilities of the brokers whom they instruct. The brokers themselves, or many of them, are probably equally without such knowledge. The general idea appears to be that a broker is at liberty to act for as many principals as he pleases, however antagonistic the one to the other, their interests may be, or he may sell his own shares to his principal; and further, that if a contract is once made in accordance with legal requirements the principal who has signed it is bound by it, although, if he chooses to do so, he can back out of a contract which contains no numbers of the shares agreed to be bought and sold for future delivery, and is under no legal liability either to the broker he has employed, or to the other principal, in relation to that contract. The real position is, however, very different from that which we believe it is generally supposed to be, for it may be gathered from the articles we are publishing, and from the authorities therein cited, that so long as a broker acts honestly towards his principal, and in accordance with his principal's instructions, and if he has no personal interests of his own in the transaction, which may possibly be opposed to those of his principal, he is entitled both to his brokerage, and to be indemnified by his principal against any loss he may sustain in the transaction. The contract between a broker and his principal is entirely independent of the contract put through by the broker for sale and purchase of shares. It is a contract of indemnity which is implied from the relationship between them of principal and agent. But to ensure the rights of the broker under such an implied contract it is necessary that his conduct should be absolutely fair and open towards his principal, to whom he must disclose any fact within his knowledge which may affect his principal's interests. Under no circumstances, as a broker, may he sell to his principal his own shares, or shares in which he is personally interested. As a principal himself he may, of course, deal in such shares in any way he pleases, but he must state the fact that he is a principal, and not let it be supposed that he is dealing with the shares as a broker merely, and that he is therefore entitled to claim a commission or brokerage on their sale price. To a brokerage on commission under those circumstances he would certainly not be entitled.

This, briefly, appears to be the status of a sharebroker and of his principal in share transactions—a position which we venture to believe has not been understood by many in the Colony. It is possible that not a few transactions in shares have been put through which might have been repudiated, or which would not have taken place, had the parties been aware of their rights and duties; and other transactions may have been repudiated by persons who erroneously believed that they were entitled to do so. We do not suggest for a moment any moral delinquency in the majority of instances in which contracts might have, but have not, been repudiated, but merely that the position has not been properly understood, as it must in future be by those who take the trouble to read and consider the articles we are publishing.

SPECIAL  
TELEGRAMS.

## "EMPRESS" AGROUND.

## PASSENGERS SAFE.

["INDEPENDENT NEWS" AGENCY.]

Tokyo, July 28.

The Canadian Pacific Mail steamer Empress of China ran on a sunken rock off Boshu, in Tokyo Bay, yesterday morning. The Japanese warship Aso was despatched to the rescue of the steamer.

The passengers on the steamer were taken on board the warship Aso. Also a part of the liner's cargo was transferred to the Japanese boat.

The Aso arrived at Yokohama yesterday.

Now, the landing of the grounded steamship's cargo is being busily carried on.

The damages which the Empress of China has sustained in the accident are heavy.

She has had a big hole pierced in her side.

Her probable salvage is reported to be rather difficult.

## AN INCIPIENT FIRE.

What might have been a serious conflagration involving probably the gutting of a valuable property and the contents therein, in the very heart of the business square, was narrowly averted by the timely arrival of two members of the police who had been summoned to extinguish an incipient fire. It broke out in the old Hongkong Club building and originated in a kitchen near the Bijou Theatre and immediately behind the flower stalls in Wyndham Street. The kitchen, we believe, is attached to a new Chinese restaurant which has just been opened in the old premises on the ground floor at one time occupied by Cafe Weismann and recently vacated by the Vienna Cafe. The occupants of one of the upper floors observed smoke issuing from a narrow lane and on looking into it saw that a window was aflame. The alarm was at once raised and an Indian and a Chinese constable in the neighbourhood promptly rushed in and reached the kitchen by means of the first floor. Fortunately there was a plentiful supply of water available and several bucketfuls emptied on the burning window succeeded in extinguishing the flames. More fortunate still was the fact that the outbreak occurred between 8.30 and 9 a.m. to-day when people were about. Had the fire taken place when the business premises were closed, there might have been a different report to record.

## WARNING TO NAVIGATORS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, July 28.

H. E. the Viceroy has telegraphically instructed the commanders of gunboats and the deputies in charge of the different Pekin stations to order all the coxswains of steam launches to reduce their speed when their craft are proceeding up the West River, as the dykes might be easily broken by the waves caused by the motion of the launches at full speed.

## DAY BY DAY.

"Tis not in mortals to command success, but 'we'll do more, Son—prerogative, we'll deserve it."

No cases of plague were recorded during the 24 hours ended at noon to-day.

The Bishop is giving a course of short addresses on the Lord's Prayer at the Peak Church evening services.

The body of a Chinese male, aged about eight years, was found enclosed in a strong hemp bag, dumped in Second-street.

The house known as the "Highlands" at Kowloon was broken into yesterday and a watch, chain and jewellery valued at 35 dollars were stolen.

The C. N. Co.'s steamer Kai-fong, which arrived here yesterday from Manila, reports having picked up a shipwrecked crew of a Chinese junk N.W. of the Island of Luzon.

The engagements of the Bishop of Victoria for to-morrow are: 8 a.m., Holy Communion at the Peak Church; 11 a.m., Preach at St. Andrew's, Kowloon; 6.30 p.m., Preach at the Peak Church.

## Unlawful Possession.

Two Chinamen were charged with being in possession of a quantity of opium. The first defendant relieved the second defendant from blame. The second defendant was discharged and the first was fined nine dollars.

## Steamer in the Typhoon.

The United States steamer Calico has come into port with a blackened funnel due to the metal being burned. She encountered the typhoon off the Tiger Island, but experienced no difficulty in weathering the storm.

## Garrison Orders.

Detail of officers for the ensuing week:—Field Officer for the week, and visitor, detention barrack.—Captain A. L. Barrett, 126th Baluchistan Infantry. Next for duty.—Captain H. L. G. Bell, R.E. To furnish Night Guard at Kowloon Military Hospital during ensuing week, 8th Rajputs.

## Indian Constable's Mistfortune.

The other day, an Indian Police constable charged a ricksha coolie in the employ of Dr. Jordan for obstruction and the defendant issued a cross-summons for assault. The short result of the affair was that the constable was fined \$5 for the assault. Yesterday, Mr. E. R. Halifax, Assistant Superintendent of Police, applied for a re-hearing. The case was remanded.

## Attempted Armed Robbery.

A Chinese was charged at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon with attempted armed robbery at 49, Queen's Road East. Four men took part in the abortive outrage, of whom only the defendant was arrested. The man was committed for trial. Inspector Kerr prosecuted.

## Stealing Cloth.

A Chinaman was arrested at West Point yesterday for stealing cloth worth 27 dollars. He had been arrested previously on a similar charge and had been banished. He was now sentenced to six months' hard labour, and a period in stocks. His confederate was discharged.

## Gagged and Bound.

The occupants of a sampan were found gagged and bound on board at Yumati last evening. When released they said three men, armed, jumped on their boat, secured them and robbed them of earrings, bangles and hair picks to the value of 27 dollars. The boat was then taken alongside the wharf at Yumati and the robbers ran away.

## Star Ferry's New Matshed.

A new matshed, smaller in size, to replace the old and dilapidated one which was blown down by the typhoon on Thursday, is now being erected in the "Star" Ferry Pier. The thanks of the public, especially those living in Kowloon, are due to the Co. for having taken immediate steps to put up this new shed, otherwise passengers will have to suffer some inconvenience in having to stand on the pier in this hot and trying weather with out a by shelter.

## Merchant Shipping.

H. E. the Governor has appointed Mr. Robert Hunter to be surveyor of steamboilers on unlicensed steamships under 60 tons burden.

## Chinese Pork.

The ever interesting subject of Chinese pork, and its exportation, is ever cropping up. A short article dealing with the question will be found on page 3.

## Hollo's Typhoon.

An account of the "Hollo in path of Recent Typhoon" will be found on page 3. The account is a graphic description of the effects of the typhoon.

## The Fighting Age Limit.

Bob Fitzsimmons established a record in the boxing world. This record is discussed on page 3. Reference is also made to Jack Johnson.

## Still Better Times Ahead.

Mr. Arthur Chamberlain three years ago predicted a good time for the trade of England. He was correct. He makes another prediction, account of which appears on page 3.

## Chinese Pottery.

The pottery art in China is very ancient, and has been handed down, and carefully guarded, from generation to generation. We publish a lengthy article on the subject on page 3.

## Threats Against W. Churchill.

Mr. Winston Churchill has seen many things in his short life and has no doubt received all sorts of threats. His recent one has resulted in the offender being placed in the Police Court. See page 3.

## On the Amur River.

It is notified in the Gazette that information has been received from the Consul for Russia at Hongkong that Chinese subjects are prohibited from landing on the territory of the Government General of the Amur River without a passport issued by a Russian Consul.

## Local Ordinances.

H. M. the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the following Ordinances:—Ordinance No. 15 of 1911, entitled an Ordinance to amend the Census Ordinance 1881; Ordinance No. 16 of 1911, entitled an Ordinance to amend the Law with respect to Persons carrying on business as Money-lenders; Ordinance No. 18 of 1911, entitled an Ordinance for regulating the supply of Electricity for Lighting and other purposes within the Colony of Hongkong and its Dependencies.

## Sanitary Board Election.

It is notified that, by command of His Excellency the Governor, and pursuant to Section 9 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1203-1909, an election of one member to the Sanitary Board will take place at the City Hall on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1911, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The following persons will be entitled to vote at the election:—(a.) Such persons as are included in the Special and Common Jury Lists for the year 1911. (b.) Such persons as are exempt from serving on Juries on account of their professional avocations or on account of their being Members of Council or on account of infirmity or of their being over the age of sixty years.

## Russian Road Race.

An international motor-car race from St. Petersburg to Sevastopol will be held towards the end of the summer, says Reuter.

At least fifty entries are anticipated, and it is hoped that there will be more British competitors than on the occasion of the last big Russian road race. The German and French automobile clubs are taking an active interest in the event.

The daily runs have been arranged as follows: St. Petersburg, Novgorod, Moscow, Orel, Kharkoff, Simferopol, Sevastopol.

A considerable portion of the route, notably from Kharkoff to Simferopol (500 miles), fell on unmetalled roads, and, consequently the solidity of the machines will be severely tested.

Among the prizes offered is the Czar's Cup, open to amateurs. One of the conditions is that any necessary repairs must be effected with appliances carried on the cars.

## THE EXPLOSION.

## SEVERAL THEORIES.

## Bomb Outrage Ridiculed.

The explosion which occurred yesterday on the Praya has been the topic of conversation, both of European and Chinese, almost without intermission since it happened. Several theories have been put forward as to the nature of the explosive, but all seem to have been abandoned. The effect of dynamite is, as we all know, downward in its action, and the circumstances surrounding the affair, taking this into consideration, put an end to the supposition that it was dynamite. The coolies carrying the dangerous parcel were on the point of lowering it into the junk when it exploded. The effect was only felt by those above it; had it been dynamite, said a person interviewed this morning, there would not have been a soul left alive on the junk. Thus dynamite is set aside.

"Then what do you suppose it to be?" queried our representative.

"Fulminate of Mercury," "Well," said our informant, "I have examined both the jar and some of its contents, and the conclusion at which I arrive is that it was fulminate of mercury." Thus another theory is set up.

"What are your opinions regarding the whole case?" again we asked, and to sum it up briefly, our friend said he did not believe that for a moment there was any evil intent.

"It amounts to this," he said. "A person, whom we know, ordered some packages to be sent to Peking while he went to Canton on business. The contents of these packages were quite harmless it is thought, for the man who packed them helped in carrying them to the junk. If dynamite, or any other explosive, had been included, it would naturally follow that the foki would not have helped, thereby risking his life."

"Then how do you account for its presence?"

"That is a question which I cannot at present answer, we shall have to await the return of the gentleman from Canton for an explanation, though not for a minute do I believe him guilty of any plot."

## Nothing Suspicious.

It is true, as our representative found on a visit to the Police Station, that from what is known there the gentleman now in Canton is apparently a farmer, and has been to Hongkong to deal in seeds and other things connected with the farming business. His luggage has been taken to the Police Office, and being granted an examination of it, we found it to contain a lot of seed, and certainly nothing of a suspicious nature.

Still being dissatisfied as to the presence of the explosive our representative made further inquiries as to the contents of the remaining 39 cases. We were assured that they were quite harmless, and did not contain anything which might result in such another catastrophe as that which happened yesterday. That was as far as we could proceed this morning, but last night we were fortunate in securing the details which we give below.

The packing case in which the explosive was placed was encased with wood and was filled with joss sticks and paper. Apparently the explosive was placed right in the centre of the jar. The noise of the explosion was not so great as that which results from the bombs, warning residents of the approach of a typhoon, and experts say that the explosive must have been packed loosely, else the result might have been much worse.

## Police Information.

As regards Police information we learned that the Detective Department had been in close touch with the Canton authorities in the endeavour to prevent the importation into the Chinese city of arms and ammunition through Hongkong. They had no knowledge of the absolute presence of this explosive in Hongkong, except that they had received information that some were stored in certain boarding houses on the Praya front.

Tilly ridiculed the idea of a pre-arranged bomb outrage. The case was only one of forty bearing a trade mark—that belonging to a brand of condensed milk.

## THE UNIVERSITY.

A meeting was held at Government House on the afternoon of July 25th to consider the proposal to hold a Chinese Fete or Bazaar, probably in March next, in order to raise further funds for the Endowment of the University. Those present included Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, C.M.G., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, C.M.G., Hon. Mr. Wei Yik, C.M.G., and eighty Chinese gentlemen, including all the prominent Chinese residents.

At the suggestion of H. E. the Governor the gentlemen present decided to form themselves into a General Committee for the purpose, and asked H. E. to be their Chairman, to which he agreed with pleasure. It was proposed that a preliminary Committee should be formed to draw up an outline of proposals to be submitted for the consideration of the General Committee. It was decided that when the proposals of the Preliminary Committee had been submitted to and approved by the General Committee the latter should select an Executive Committee to undertake the organization of the work.

## PLAIN SPEAKING.

By the Colonial Secretary.

In the Government Gazette just published appears the following intimation from the Right Hon. L. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

I have the honour to refer you to Mr. Chamberlain's circular despatch of the 18th of December, 1897, and to inform you that it appears that the influence of members of Parliament and others in this country is still sought by some officers in the Colonial Service as a means of bringing their services to the notice of the Secretary of State with a view to consideration for promotion.

The objection to such procedure is obvious, but, as it does not seem to be sufficiently realized in some quarters, I shall be glad if you will take steps to make it known again to public officers serving under your Government, that this procedure is disapproved. Among other means this and the preceding circular should be published in the Gazette.

Arrangements are in existence in this office which ensure due consideration of the claims of all suitable officers on the occurrence of vacancies in the service. The attempts which have recently been made to obtain promotion by irregular means have not been of advantage to the officers concerned.

WRECK OF THE  
"EMPRESS OF CHINA."

Company's Announcement.

The Canadian Pacific Railway's Steamer "Empress of China" ran on a submerged rock off Boshu in Tokyo Bay on Thursday morning. Both passengers and mails were landed and proceeded to Yokohama, while the Japanese warship "Aso" proceeded to the aid of the distressed steamer.

We have received the following communication from the local branch of the Company:—

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of advice from our Yokohama Office confirming the report that the "Empress of China" had gone ashore at the entrance of Tokyo Bay. The mails and passengers were landed and both arrived in Yokohama yesterday morning, the 28th. It is expected that the mail for China Ports will be forwarded on their destinations by the N.I.L. s.s. "Lietzow," leaving Yokohama this morning, the 29th. I might mention that I have no details covering the actual accident to the ship.—Yours truly,

D. W. CRADDOCK.

July 29, 1911.

## Cavalry Officers Should

## Own Service Sword.

The Army Council consider that a cavalry soldier should at all times use his own service sword for all practices except mounted combat, and have decided to permit such use as a tentative measure, pending further experience as to the damage which may be caused to the sword thereby. It has, however, been decided to restrict this use of the service sword to trained men only and to issue twenty swords, pattern 1890, to each regiment for the use of recruits.



## THE PADDY-FIELD CHICKEN.

### A FEW THOUGHTS.

By "Stranger."

Ambiguity may be the essence of diplomacy, but often has ambiguity caused a roar of laughter or a storm of vituperation. If I were to quote Biblical words, rendered in big words by colloquialism—slang colloquialism, and say "I was a stranger and ye took me in," how many of my readers would gather my meaning? Few, I trust; yet I apply them in all seriousness to many friends, who, anxious to make me feel at home when I arrived in this pretty Colony, strayed from the paths of rectitude, and, giving wings to a fanciful imagination, in turn became strangers—strangers, forsooth, to the truth.

I took in all I heard, and, lacking wit, I ashamedly confessed, in conversation, I slumbered down in the brain's melting pot, that which was meant to be indelibly written in the mind. In so far was I free from being "taken in." Discouraged by this, I began to doubt the veracity of those things, which, stranger as I was, sounded doubtful in my ears, were strictly in accord with the most conscientious of objectors to even a healthy exaggeration. "And I was a stranger and ye took me in!" Yes, deceived by the truth.

I was told that rain fell so copiously, and in such force, that the concrete, the bed for the tram rails, was irremediably perforated! I listened with incredulity, and rejected the fabrication. I was next informed that all the fish imported into the Colony was kept alive in glass cases, until the cravings of hunger—or perhaps a spoiled appetite—cut short their existence. I rejected this too, but as there was more than a semblance of truth in the story, and as I tried to obliterate it from my mind, therein I was taken in!

And so, after this long—shall I say preamble? the word rendered odious by its long connection with politics—I arrive at that on which I was told I must write. But such is the lot of the journalist, he writes to order yet in no order, seeking to escape his subject in a lengthy, egotistical introduction! But a truce to jest in which I am compelled to admit, there is much accuracy of statement.

I have seen France on more than one occasion; I have tasted the horse flesh, which, it is said, is not to be found on the Continent; and I have partaken of snails and of that portion, or portions, of the frog, considered a delicacy amongst Frenchmen. I came East, I saw, and have tasted many, concoctions, sickening in their mixture, beloved by the Asiatic. Little did I think that here too the frog found such favour as it did within 21 miles of England. Was I astonished to see basket upon basket of that interesting article of diet, being separated in sizes, early in the morning and being found later in the day between the teeth of those who like it? Yes, I was, but having seen many things which are astonishing, I quickly overcame that astonishment and interestedly watch the phlegmatic Chinaman make his assortment.

I was roused from a comfortable bed to see such a sight, and after having grown accustomed to the odour, prevalent in every fish market, I was amply rewarded. Such a scene need not be described; it can easily be imagined. The Chinaman, always careful in his assortment, and many frogs I saw cast on one side which in the opinion of the sorter were not fit to pass as food. When I was told of such things in Hongkong, I was more than skeptical; I scouted that suggestion, and in truth was I taken in! But John Chinaman is as much right to his delicacies as any Westerner; and if such things are vermin to the Englishman, what of things we eat in England being vile in the eyes of the Chinaman? And after all is done and said the Chinaman's food is not unhealthy, as has recently been proved by a medical investigator—his abominable housing alone causing many ills.

This lesson was forcibly impressed on my mind when a few minutes later I walked round the market and saw all manner of fish swimming in huge tanks, ready for those who delight in everything fresh, and casting aside all infected—if I may so express it—with doubt. There are those who in fear of losing—to put it bluntly—casto, will not mix with the Chinaman, who would consider it infra dig. to enter the fish market, but to those, I, a stranger, will say it is only by mixing with the Chinaman that one can ever expect to understand him. He can teach, and accept, many lessons, and under western authority, the cleanliness of our central fish market can be fully appreciated. Never was I more greatly surprised than to see the careful manner in which everything was handled—from the paddy field chicken, solely imported to Hongkong, and the live fish, down to the cheapest dish which can be placed upon a Chinaman's table. Many stories I have heard, even from the lips of old residents, have been given the lie on personal observation, and to find a connection with all I have written I cannot better and than repeat the old Biblical saying, "I was a stranger and ye took me in!"

## GIVES OWN BLOOD FOR WIFE.

United States Senator Lake Lea of Tennessee to save the life of his wife heroically sacrificed a quart of blood at Georgetown University hospital recently, and hope for Mrs. Lea's recovery, which had almost been abandoned, is practically assured, while the youngest son of the nation, as he lies near the bedside of his wife, is recuperating his strength.

Mrs. Lea's condition, serious for some time, became alarming after an operation. Her strength, because of lack of blood, was gone, and vitality was fast ebbing away.

Senator Lea, upon learning of her condition, demanded that a transfusion operation be performed, and prepared at once to submit to the ordeal. Senator Lea, without the operation well, though it left him greatly weakened. For hours he could not stand alone. Surgeons assured him that without the sacrifice which he made Mrs. Lea could have lived only a few hours.

It will be two or three days before Mrs. Lea is altogether out of danger. At present her symptoms are favourable, although she still is very weak. Senator Lea, it is expected, will be able to leave his room in a few days.

Because a prime factor in transfusion operations is that blood of the two bodies be fusible, tests were hastily ordered. Before the analysis was complete, the surgeons, fearing that death might be swifter than they, decided to try the operation anyway.

Just as the senator's arm had been bared and a tube inserted in an artery, word came that the blood of the husband and that of the wife were fusible.

The patient responded to the treatment from the first. Gradually the colour was restored to the lips and cheeks of the sufferer. But as Mrs. Lea's colour was restored the flush faded from the cheeks of her husband. After the operation Senator Lea fell to the floor in a faint.

## DURBAR VISITORS.

An announcement has been issued from the India Office by the Coronation Durbar Committee, dealing with the arrangements which have been made for the accommodation of about 400 visitors at Delhi during the Durbar ceremonies.

Four camps will be established, partly in two buildings, specially adapted for the purpose, and partly in well-equipped tents. The camps will be opened on November 20, but visitors for whom accommodation has been reserved can make use of the camps without charge from the 22nd instant.

Intending visitors resident in India should forward their applications direct to the Secretary, Coronation Durbar Committee. Those resident out of India should forward them to Lieut. Col. Sir Donald Robertson, K.C.S.I., India Office, London. Full information, with plans showing situation of the camps and details of accommodation, will shortly be forwarded to the principal agents in England.

## MRS. DIAZ FORCED HER HUSBAND TO RESIGN.

Maria Ocampo, an Oaxaca Indian woman, thirty-five years of age, who was in the service of Mme. Porfirio Diaz for nine years, declares that Senora Diaz guided the fluttering hand of the president to write his resignation, and then took the message from the reluctant hand of the old man and sent it herself to the chamber of deputies for action on the evening of May 25. The servant declares that Senora Diaz forced her husband to flee the city at 3 o'clock in the morning, through fear that he would be assassinated.

President Diaz protested at his wife's actions and used every argument possible, but finally was overcome by his wife's pleas and he and the family fled. The Ocampo woman said:

"To his family Diaz always said that he would never resign and that he would be driven to it, but would stay and fight it out, and, if need be, die fighting, but my mistress argued I might and day with him and told him that his life was worth more to her than to the ungrateful Mexicans, to a country inhabited by such people."

His resignation had been made out for more than a month by Diaz's attorney and on the afternoon of May 25, about 3 o'clock, Senora Diaz took the paper to Diaz, who was seated in front of a mahogany library table in the library of his home on Old Cadena street, this city, with his hand buried in his hands and the tears coursing down his cheeks.

"I had been helping Luz Noriega, another maid, dress Madame, and stood just behind the heavy curtains leading to the main living room next to the library. The heavy clock in the hall struck three as Madame put her arm around Diaz's head and began reading the resignation to him. 'No, no,' he said, 'I will not sign that.' Then Madame argued in a low voice, caressing him soothingly, and finally, took his hand, a watch she placed a pen and started to guide it over the paper at the bottom of the resignation.

Diaz jerked his hand away, and, springing to his feet, his eyes blazing, said—

"I will not sign this, I will stay here in my own country and care for it."

Mme. Diaz soothed him and then rang the bell. I answered before any of the other servants got there. I then brought a fresh piece of paper, and then his wife, the old man, trembling with mixed anger, grief and regret, took his chair, took his right hand with the pen and guided it as he rewrote the entire resignation and signed it. No attention was paid to me and I stood watching and listening. When it was signed Madame reached for it, with one hand and with the other rang a bell for a messenger. She knew that at that moment the chamber of deputies was in session and that there was a terrible turmoil demanding her husband's resignation.

"Diaz thrust the paper in his pocket and refused to hand it over to his wife, and brushed her to one side. The original resignation drawn up by the lawyer lay on the floor, and it was afterward burned up and never used."

"There were tears on the face of Madame, as she begged Diaz to give her the resignation, or at least send it at once, so as to avert massacres and riots. She argued for more than twenty minutes, and then Diaz tore the crumpled paper from his pocket, thrust it into her hand, saying:

"There, do with it what you please," and threw himself on a couch, sobbing as if his heart would break.

"Madame rang the bell and called the military messenger, and by him sent the resignation to the chamber of deputies."

"That night the mobs rioted here, and I understood more than sixty were killed. That night Madame started to argue to flee the city."

"At first Diaz was unmoved and declared that he was going to his native state of Oaxaca; then, about midnight, suddenly drawing his wife and son into his arms, the old man said:

"For your sakes and for your happiness I will go, but God bear witness that I do not wish to go. Mexico has been in my charge and care for thirty years, and now she does not want me; to spare your anguish I will go."

"Messengers were sent immediately to the railroad, where a special train was ordered, and many trunks packed and others hastily thrown together."

"Diaz a agent was awakened at his house and gave charge of the Diaz home, and at 3 o'clock in the morning the trunks left, after the military guards had arranged for the train."

"At 3.30 o'clock the morning of May 26 the family left in two automobiles and secretly passed down the different back streets, while from Zoula still rang the shouts of the mob mad for Madero. The servants were told to call at the agent's office for their money, and all received large gifts of money in addition to their wages. None went to the depot except the driver of the presidential automobile and one guard, who sat with the chauffeur."

"The president, his wife and daughter went one way to the depot, while Porfirio Diaz, Jr., his wife and children in another, and were joined along the way by automobiles carrying friends, none of whom went farther than the depot."

"Diaz seemed completely broken with grief, which was written all over his face, while Mme. Diaz alone appeared contented. The son seemed glad to get out of the country, where he had been hated for being the son of his father, now without influence."

"The family believed that Diaz would have stayed and fought out the battle at any cost."

"All the servants loved Diaz, and his wife, and believed in him, and we are still burning candles before the shrine of Guadalupe, praying that he will return."

## LOVE TRAGEDY IN MANILA.

Disappointed Hongkong Lover.

What appears to be a love tragedy of a most dramatic nature, occurred on July 21, in Manila, when Mr. George Ray, a well known character in Hongkong, where he was connected with the advertising business, committed suicide in a carriage. It appears that, whilst the deceased was in Hongkong, he made the acquaintance of Miss Grace Wilson, a vaudeville artist, who at the time was appearing in one of the local cinematograph shows. He became ardently infatuated with her, and on the completion of her engagement here, and her subsequent visit to Manila, the ardent lover left the colony, and followed in her train. She was engaged at the Apollo Theatre, Manila, and the deceased man continued to pay her the closest attention.

After the performance on the evening of the day in question, Ray met the lady out of the theatre, and together, they went for a carriage-drive out to Newport.

As they were returning, Ray made a proposal of marriage, and met with a refusal. In fact if our information is at all correct he had done the same thing before, and always met with the same reply.

On this occasion Ray, who had evidently come prepared, remarked that he would be dead before he reached the city, and taking from his pocket a phial, he poured the contents of it into a bottle of beer and before the lady could prevent him drank it off.

Hespero fell became unconscious, and was conveyed to a hospital by a passing motor car. He died soon after admission. The poison, that he had taken, was prussic acid.

Enquiry into the antecedents of the deceased man show that, while he was staying at one of the principal hotels in the colony, he attempted to commit suicide, but whether it was on account of the same kind of thing we are unable to ascertain. At all events it was only through the kindly ministrations of a doctor, who was in the building at the time, that the deceased's life was saved on that occasion.

## A SEAMAN'S DEBTS.

Borrowed Money from Landlord.

Before Mr. Justice H. H. J. Gompertz, Prima Judge, in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction this morning, The King Koo, of 150, Temple Street, Yau-ma-ti, sued Ji Moo, of 22, Un Cheong Street, Yau-ma-ti, to recover the sum of \$158.80, the claim being made up as follows:—Provisions and rice supplied \$33; loan \$60; interest \$55.80. Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Bulmer Johnson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, was for the defendant.

Mr. Kong Sing stated that the provisions mentioned in the writ were really board and lodging. Defendant was a seaman living at the plaintiff's boarding-house in 1908. Defendant lived at the boarding-house altogether for five months. The rate was \$4.50 per month, which totalled for the five months \$22.50. During the time defendant lived at the boarding-house, he also asked the plaintiff to supply provision to another person, the price of which amounted to \$13.60. Defendant also borrowed \$80 from the plaintiff and interest was agreed upon at the rate of 3 cents per dollar. In 1908, the defendant paid \$20 to the plaintiff on account of the principal and \$30 in settlement of the interest up-to-date. The plaintiff was now claiming interest from December till the present time at the agreed rate.

Evidence was called and judgment was entered for the plaintiff with costs.

## PROMOTION OR HONOURS.

In Colonial Service.

In a letter from Downing Street, appearing in the Government Gazette, the Secretary of State for the Colonies writes as follows:—

Letters recommending Colonial officers for promotion or honours are received at this Office from so many correspondents, who appear to have been appealed to on the ground of their supposed influence, but who have neither themselves been connected with the Colonial Service nor are in a position to judge of the merits of other candidates for similar promotion, that I am compelled to request you to make it known among such officers of your Government as it may be likely to affect, that I do not approve of the use of these means to influence my judgment, and that applications of this kind are by no means necessarily of advantage to the persons recommended in obtaining the fulfilment of their wishes.

I do not mean to suggest, however, that the great majority of Colonial officers have not already a perception of the drawbacks and the irregularity of the proceedings upon which I have felt it my duty to comment, and this should be stated in the communication which I have directed you to make to your officers on the subject.

It should also be stated that I have no wish to discourage direct applications from officers who desire promotion to particular appointments, or who consider that their services entitle them to promotion generally. Such applications will continue to receive my careful consideration, provided, of course, that, if the officer is in the Colony when he applies, the Colonial Regulations as to the transmission of correspondence through the Governor are complied with.

## MARINE COURT.

To-Day.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N.

Unlicensed Boat.

Kwok Shui Kan, master of an unlicensed boat, was discharged with a caution, and ordered to procure a license, for being without one when using the waters of the Colony.

The evidence of P. C. Grimmett was to the effect that he boarded the boat and demanded the licence. Defendant admitted he had not got one.

He told the Commander he had no money to pay for one, but would get one at once as a friend had promised to lend him the necessary money.

## DON'T FORGET.

Saturday, July 29.

Swimming Polo, V. R. O.

Tuesday, August 1.

K.O.Y.L.I. Aquatics.

K.O.Y.L.I. Trooping the Colours.

## MILK FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.

REMOVED: THE CREAM ONLY.

ADDED: NOTHING.

If you must use Separated Milk why not have it.

FRESH?

For sale by

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

One penny a pint!

## Today's Advertisements

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE.

FOR KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR."

Captain F. Iscke, will leave for the above places TO-DAY, the 29th inst., at 6 p.m.

This splendid Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers and is installed throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess are carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1911. [1271]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ WALDEMAR."

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 1st of August, will be subject to suit.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st of August, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 8th of August, 1911, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1911. [1266] H'kong, 29th July, 1911. [1266-66]

## P. PULAR "ASAHI" BEER



Note our Price \$12.00 for case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints. [84]

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE

of

FRANK FILLIS'

GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS

THE GREAT

ENGLISH SPORTING

SPECTACLE.

TALLY HO! TALLY HO!

RECEIVED WITH A PERFECT

TUROR OF APPLAUSE.

Audience held Spellbound at the

Jumps

At the

SPECIAL FAREWELL

MATINEE!

TO-DAY, JULY 29th, commencing

at 4.30 p.m.

A Bicycle will be given away Free.

Each and everyone has a chance.

Children under 12 half-price at the

Matinee.

Book Your Seats at

ROBINSON'S.

## WHAT YOU WANT

is Dr. Mackenzie's Invalid Stout. It is the best tonic and invigorating Stout on the Market.

Mothers feeding their children will find it the greatest boon. Numerous testimonials as to its marvellous efficiency.

Sold in Quarts, Pints and Splits by

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

12, Queen's Road Central,

HONGKONG;

and

63, Haiphong Road, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1911.



Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.  
R.M.S. "EMPEROR" calls at MOI instead of Nagasaki.  
The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.) Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.  
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" Satur., Aug. 12. "EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" Fri., Sept. 8.  
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" Satur., Sept. 12. "ALLAN LINE" Fri., Sept. 29.  
"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" Tues., Oct. 12. "EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA" Fri., Oct. 20.  
"EMPEROR OF GERMANY" Satur., Sept. 23. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" Fri., Nov. 10.  
"EMPEROR OF CHINA" Satur., Oct. 14. "ALLAN LINE" Fri., Nov. 10.  
From St. John.  
"EMPEROR OF BRITAIN" Fri., Dec. 1.  
"EMPEROR OF INDIA" Satur., Nov. 4. "EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA" Fri., Dec. 1.  
"EMPEROR OF GERMANY" Satur., Nov. 11. "EMPEROR OF RUSSIA" Fri., Dec. 18.

Each Trans-Pacific "Emperor" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Emperor of Britain" and "Emperor of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers looked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line) £71.10/-.

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates for Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families.

Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "EMPEROR" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port ... £43. Via New York ... £46.  
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—  
D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,  
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship On  
TIENTSIN & SWATOW. CHEONGSHING \*Sunday, 30th July, D'light.  
WEI & CHEFOO. SHANGHAI & SWATOW. KWONGSANG \*...Sunday, 30th July, D'light.  
MANILA. YUENSANG \*...Saturday, 5th Aug., 2 p.m.  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, & CALOUTTA. KUTSANG \*...Tuesday, 8th Aug., Noon.  
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOI. FOOKSANG \*...Tuesday, 8th Aug., Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).  
The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang," leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

\* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., Telephone No. 216. General Managers. Hongkong, 29th July, 1911.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons D.W.	Captain	On or about
"ORTERIO"	11,000	Jas. Findlay	August 4th.
"BUVERIO"	11,000	P. Cowley	August 22nd.
"KUMERIO"	11,000	G. McGill	September 26th.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—  
THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,  
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 789, Hongkong, 29th July, 1911.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on/about	For	Will leave on/about
Tilpanas	JAPAN	2nd half July	JAVA	2nd half July
Tilbodas	JAPAN	2nd half July	JAVA	2nd half July
Tilklai	JAVA	1st half Aug.	JAPAN	1st half Aug.
Tilklai	JAVA	1st half Aug.	SHANGHAI	1st half Aug.
Tilklai	JAPAN	2nd half Aug.	JAVA	2nd half Aug.
Tilklai	JAPAN	2nd half Aug.	SHANGHAI	2nd half Aug.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,  
York Building.

Telephone No. 275, Hongkong, 29th July, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID...	KITANO MARU, Capt. F. E. Cope, Tons 9,000 IYO MARU, Capt. K. Takeda, Tons 7,000 HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, T. 3,000	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug., at D'light. WEDNESDAY, 16th Aug., at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug., at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE...	SADO MARU, Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 12th Aug., from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID...	AWA MARU, Capt. Iizawa, Tons 7,000 INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tomioka, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 16th Aug., at 4 p.m. TUESDAY, 12th Sept., at 4 p.m.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE...	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 7,000 YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5,000	FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon. FRIDAY, 1st Sept., at Noon.
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KOBE and YOKOHAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, T. 5,000	TUESDAY, 1st August, at Noon.
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KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU, Capt. Kawara, Tons 3,000	THURSDAY, 3rd Aug., at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, MOI & KOBE	HAKATA MARU, Capt. H. Nomura, Tons 7,000	WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug.
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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO...	WAKASA MARU, Capt. Nishio, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 8th August.
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† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. † Cargo only.  
\* Carries deck passengers. † Calling at Djibouti.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOI	NAGASAKI
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	"CHINCHUA"	29th July, M'night.
HONGKONG	"YOKOHAMA"	30th July, D'light.
SWATOW, WEI & CHEFOO	"HUICHOW"	1st Aug., Noon.
CHIEFOO & TIENTSIN		
TSINGTAU & NEWCHANG	"NANCHANG"	1st Aug., 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIPO"	1st Aug., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	3rd Aug., 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	6th Aug., M'night.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	8th Aug., 4 p.m.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIYUAN"	17th Aug., 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly, S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

† AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

† MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Toan" and "Tanlog," saloon accommodation and electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck; aft saloon accommodation of a.s. "Kaitong" is situated on deck, aft.

† SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Chinua, Chinkua)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These Steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Telephone No. 26, Hongkong, 29th July, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE, Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO.

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama:

S.S. Alesia ..... 9th Aug.

Freienfels ..... 20th Aug.

Suevia ..... 6th Sept.

Snellion ..... 20th Sept.

Bayern ..... 6th Oct.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1911.

HONGKONG—PHILIPPINES.

PHILIPPINES STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Date.
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RUBI	4000	S. Crosby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TUESDAY, 1st Aug., 4 p.m.
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ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	THURSDAY, 10th Aug., 4 p.m.
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For Freight or Passage apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 29th July, 1911.

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOI.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For	Steamship	Captain	Tons	Leaving
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For Freight and Passage, apply to A. R. MARTY, 24, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 118, Hongkong, 12th June, 1911.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
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ST. ALBANS	28th July	Saturday, Aug. 19.
EASTERN	25th Aug.	.. Sept. 16.
ALDENHAM	8th Sept.	.. Sept. 30.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to Gibb, Livingston & Co., Agents.

[967]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada, and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
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Nippon Maru	11,000	H. S. Smith	Fri., Aug. 18, Noon.
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† Triple Screw, turbine engines. \* Twin Screw.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and 1st Post Office.

The Twin Screw Steamer "NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND HONGKONG, on 17th Aug., at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

(In connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY of PERU at MARACAYO.)  
Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Peruvian and Chilean Ports.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
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Kiyo Maru	17,000	S. Togo	Tuesday, Aug. 15, Noon.
Buyo Maru	10,500	K. Hashimoto	Saturday, Oct. 11, Noon.

The Steamer "KIYO MARU" will be despatched for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILEAN PORTS via JAPAN PORTS and HONGKONG, on TUESDAY, 15th August, at Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passages and Freight, apply to K. MATSUDA, Local Manager, KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier)

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COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Share Report.

Measures E. S. Kudo's weekly share report dated Hongkong, July 28, contains the following:— Since last report rates generally have been maintained, transactions having been reported in nearly every stock.

Rubber.—Latest advices from London give the quotation of Fine Hard Para at 4s. 8d. Shares, however, do not seem to have responded. As we close prices are about the same level as last week.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks, after sales at \$915, have weakened to selling rate of \$910, following London, which, at the beginning of the week, was \$88, but has since receded to \$87 10s.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have been a quiet market with a nominal quotation of \$815 and Canton, after transactions at \$210, are quiet. North China, which were wanted in the earlier part of the week at Tls. 170, are now a neglected market.

Fire Insurances.—Hongkong Fines are in steady demand at \$335 and there is no business to report. China Fires have been in strong demand at \$121 and later at \$122, closing with buyers at the latter rate.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats, after being on offer at \$31, now seek buyers at the reduced rate of \$30. 1-2. Their report for the half-year which has just been issued reads:—"After paying running expenses, salaries, premium of insurance, repairs and all other charges there remains, including \$20,000 brought forward from last account, the sum of \$104,428.30 at credit of Profit and Loss Account. From this amount the Directors recommend that a dividend for the half-year of \$1.25 per share, or \$100,000, be paid to shareholders, \$20,000 be written off Book Value of Steamers, \$5,000 be written off Wharves and Properties, \$10,000 be transferred to Depreciation and Insurance Fund, \$5,000 be transferred to Special Repairs Fund, leaving a balance of \$24,428.30 to be carried forward to a new account."

China and Manila are weaker and have been dealt in at \$10.1-4. Shells have receded to a selling quotation of 80s. in London, whilst Indos have again firmed and could now be placed at \$65. Old Star Ferries are in steady demand at \$20. 1-2 and the new shares are wanted at \$16. 1-2.

Refineries.—China Sugars are in firm request at \$102. Luzons, after sales at \$25, are weaker.

Mining.—Chinese Engineering and Minings have been sold to Shanghai at Tls. 14 and Raubs at \$2 are quiet with nothing doing. The Langkat quotation from Shanghai is Tls. 92 with no local transactions to report. Tronoh Mines strengthened during the week to 92s. 6d. and after falling to 87s. 6d., have again firmed with London buying at 91s. 6d.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves have been consistently on offer at \$50 with no business. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are quiet at \$57. In Shanghai Hongkong Wharves are quoted Tls. 85 and Docks have further weakened to a nominal quotation of Tls. 50.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are in steady demand at \$96 and West Points could be placed at \$47. Kowloon Lands are stronger with buyers at \$20. Hongkong Hotel Old shares could probably be placed at \$110 and New shares are on offer at the slightly reduced rate of \$74.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons have been the medium of a fair business at \$6 and more shares could probably be placed at \$6.1-4.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cement, after considerable business between \$3.90 and \$4.10, close in request at \$4. China Providents are wanted at \$7.1-2. Hongkong Docks at \$19, cum the interim dividend of \$1 just declared, Dairy Farms at \$22 and Electric at \$21.1-2, are wanted, whilst Humphreys Estates at \$6.1-2, Hongkong Teas at \$180, and China Borneos at \$0.3-4 are quiet at rates quoted. William Powell's are again stronger and have been dealt in at \$4.40.



## THE RIGHTS, DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF SHARE-BROKERS.

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### Introduction.

The subject about to be discussed in these pages is to the rights, duties and liabilities of sharebrokers is one of undoubted interest to practically every member of the community in Hongkong, for there are very few indeed who have not invested or speculated in shares, and probably a very small percentage of these have more than a dim idea either of their own rights and duties, or of those of the sharebrokers they have employed.

The conditions existing in England, and in other European countries, are so very different from those which exist in a small Colony such as Hongkong, that it would seem to be not altogether easy to apply the laws which regulate the rights and duties of sharebrokers in the United Kingdom to the brokers of this small Colony and of Shanghai; but it is submitted that, so far as it is possible to apply those laws, they should, and would, be applied by the Supreme Court of Hongkong and by H. B. M. Supreme Court of China.

In England the duties and liabilities of its members are to a very large extent regulated by the rules and usages of the London Stock Exchange; and the usages of that body being notorious and general, as well as reasonable and legal, all persons employing brokers to buy or sell shares for them are bound by such usages, and must be taken to have authorised the brokers to act in accordance with the rules of the Stock Exchange, and will be deemed to have submitted to be bound thereby. Even if the principal is personally ignorant of the usages of the Stock Exchange "it is now thoroughly established that a person who deals in a general market is bound to enquire what its usages are; and that those who deal with him have a right to hold him bound by them" (Lord Blackburn in *Mollett v. Robinson*, L. R. 7 C. P. 81). (It was, however, held in the case of *Perry v. Barnett* 14 Q. B. D. 497 and 15 Q. B. D. 388 that where a contract, void in law, was made by a broker for his principal, the latter was not bound by usages of the Stock Exchange which were unknown to him, and whereby the broker was compelled to carry out the contract in question.) And, as stated in the judgment of the Privy Council in the case of *Forget v. Baxter* (1900) A. C. at p. 179 "Their Lordships think it a sounder principle to hold that when one employs a broker to do business on the Stock Exchange he should, in the absence of anything to show the contrary, be taken to have employed the broker on the terms of the Stock Exchange."

The Stock Exchange referred to in the case last cited was the New York (not the London) Stock Exchange, and the principle laid down by judicial authority is that where a sharebroker is employed to buy or sell shares in any particular part of the world, where there exists a stock exchange, the rules and usages of which are generally notorious and reasonable, the principal is bound by those usages "to the same extent as a person would have been bound who belonged to the place" (*Mollett v. Robinson*). Obviously, therefore, a person belonging to the place where there is a stock exchange, or (as in Hongkong) a Stockbrokers' Association, the regulations and usages of which are notorious and reasonable, is bound thereby in the matter of share transactions in connection with which he employs a broker who is a member of that Exchange or Association. But it is necessary that the regulations and usages should be both legal and reasonable. If any such usages are either illegal or unreasonable unless it were proved that the principal was fully aware of the unreasonable usage and raised no objection to it in the first instance. (*Seymour v. Bridge* 14 Q. B. D. 400.) They could not be binding—e.g. a usage that a sharebroker was not bound to disclose to his principal (the seller) the name of the purchaser of shares not fully paid up, and at the same time remained under no personal liability to his principal, would be most unreasonable, and would not be binding; nor would

a usage be binding, in England, which was contrary to the provisions of the Gaming Act 1892 (55 and 56 Vict. c. 9).

By the usages and practice of the Stock Exchange in England, and according to the Rules of that body its members deal with one another as principals. "Every bargain, therefore, whether for account of the member effecting it, or for account of a principal, must be fulfilled according to the regulations of the house" (Rule 49) (*Grissell v. Bristol* L. R. 4 C. P. at p. 53). And, for the convenience of business, there were established two different descriptions of members of the Stock Exchange—brokers and jobbers. The business of a broker is to act entirely for his principal in buying or selling shares, as the case may be, while that of a jobber consists in bringing together the buyers and sellers. The broker so long as he carries out his instructions, and fulfils his duties as agent for his principal, is under no liability, except under the Rules of the Stock Exchange, to the jobber, but against this liability he is entitled to be indemnified by the principal. (*Ex p. Rogers* A. D. 267.) But the jobber, on the other hand, runs a personal risk of loss, and is, to all intents and purposes, a party to the contract for the sale or purchase of shares. The broker, when instructed by his principal to sell shares, never approaches a would-be purchaser direct, but applies to a jobber to make a price, without stating whether he wishes to buy or to sell. The jobber then names two prices, at the lower of which he is prepared to buy, and at the higher of which he is prepared to sell, subject to the rules of the Stock Exchange. If the broker agrees to sell at the purchase price stated, the sale is fixed for a certain day called the "account day" and on the day preceding that day (called the "name day") the jobber is bound to give to the broker either his own name as the purchaser of the shares, or the name of some other person to whom no reasonable exception can be taken—who, in fact, is competent and willing to take the shares. Until that name day it is not known who are the actual principals in the transaction, but the jobber remains personally liable to pay for the shares at the price agreed upon, and should be named a responsible purchaser the broker may sell the shares, and the jobber will be compelled to pay the loss.

(To be continued next Saturday.)

## TOOTHLESS SAWS FOR CUTTING STEEL.

The employment of high speed revolving disks of mild steel for cutting hard steel has become common, but the process always excites the astonishment of the uninitiated. The disks are preferably made of boiler plate quality and are about a quarter of an inch thick. They revolve with a peripheral speed of as much as 20,000 feet a minute. One of these disks will cut through a heavy channel section of hard steel, 12 by 4.3-4 inches, in 15 seconds.

It appears to act by local fusion. The very high speed causes thousands of inches of surface to impinge in rapid succession on the metal under cut, so that its temperature at the point of contact becomes very high, although the disk, owing to its large surface area, remains relatively cool. All its frictional energy is concentrated on an extremely small area of contact. The work is done so quickly that the heat has no time to spread in the metal under cut, and the sides of the cut portion are only a little warmed.—"Youths Companion."

## WHY LONDON IS THE CENTRE.

(Continued from last Saturday.)

Dividend days at the Bank of England were most impressive, when holders of securities came in person for their money and stood in long lines. A visitor might then go down to the bank four times a year and find visible proof of the indebtedness of other nations to John Bull. Now, however, the money is paid by mail and only a few elderly people, who cling sturdily to old habits, come to the bank to get their dividends and interest in money. The new method of paying is greatly deplored by London pickpockets.

Yet, if dividends may not be seen they can be clearly felt, for each spring, summer, autumn and winter London is gorged with money that has to be reinvested. Last year the total of London investments, it is estimated, came to no less than one billion seven hundred and fifty million dollars and of that fully one-half is believed to have gone abroad. London, out roughly, four hundred million dollars into the bonds of governments and municipalities at home and abroad; fifty-five million dollars into foreign colonial corporations; three hundred million dollars into foreign and colonial railways; thirty-five million dollars into mines all over the world; ninety million dollars into exploration and financial projects for developing mines, plantations and miscellaneous enterprises everywhere; twenty-five million dollars into manufacturing concerns; twenty-five million dollars into real estate; one hundred million dollars into rubber companies; fifty million dollars into oil companies; twenty-five million dollars into iron and steel works; fifty million dollars into banks and insurance companies; and one hundred and fifty million dollars into miscellaneous enterprises such as street railways, omnibus companies, electric lighting and power, hotels and theatres, patents and proprietary enterprises and shipping. These represent John Bull's savings for the year.

An interesting contrast between London and New York is found in the different appeals made to self-interest by fraudulent promoters in the two cities. London, with all its financial power and wisdom, is as full of swindling promoters as our own metropolis, and British company laws seem to afford as wide a margin as our own for the operations of the swindler. But where two Americans live on capital and always count all the money we've got in the world as what we're worth, the conservative Briton thinks entirely in terms of income and lives according to what is yielded by his salary and such investments he may have made. If the dividend of a London bus company drops half or one per cent. he may move into a cheaper house.

Our swindling promoters always promise that the stock we buy now for thirty cents a share will be worth ten to twenty thousand dollars next year. He offers sudden fortune. Very properly we call that a get-rich-quick scheme. But the British financial swindler invariably promises that, if you send him thirty pounds of capital, he will manage it so shrewdly that it will be no trouble at all to pay you ten per cent. a year.

Results are about the same in both countries—there is merely a difference of bait. As with us many persons are anxious to fall into money fortune, so in England there are people anxious to get more than the three to four per cent. yielded by sterling investments.

Because John Bull lives on his income—and saves some of that—he always has ready money to put back into some form of investment. The industries and resources of his own little country could never keep all this capital at work. Besides, experience has taught him to scatter it about the globe, in many countries and enterprises. So money is always flowing to London to pay interest and dividends. Four times a year the tide rises—and then ebbs as what John Bull has saved in rent and grocery bills goes back for more bonds and stocks. Hardly an ocean steamer anywhere but is carrying mining engineers from London to look into

prospects all over the world, exports to appraise oil properties, and investigators to value tea, coffee and rubber plantations, railway and transportation concessions, and the like. London has an enormous appraising machine for property of every character, anywhere, and is ceaselessly buying up unconsidered trifles under the noses of the less experienced and systematic. When the property is proved, then the dividends and interest go back; and when they reach debtor countries, then the raw materials and manufactured goods start from those countries toward London.

Once upon a time, in the days of Cobden, the great free-trader, England's manufactures were the main thing; and she exported more than she imported, because less skillful nations sent her their raw materials and took them back in finished goods. Manufactures are still an enormous source of wealth to John Bull.

The main thing nowadays is his vast financial machine, which operates when anybody, anywhere, draws a bill of exchange on London. This is worth more to him than his actual money, as is shown by the fact that only goods travel—his gold remains in bank, for the most part, and takes a little ocean trip occasionally just to adjust a world balance.

There are countless stories about the bullion in the Bank of England. The big yellow pigs still appeal to the British imagination.

There is the story of the man who wrote to the governor and directors, for example, saying that if they would lock themselves in the bullion vaults at an appointed time and surround the bank with guards he would undertake to meet them. And he did, according to the story—coming in by an unknown sewer. Whereupon the governor paid him sixty thousand pounds to keep his secret.

Again, after you have visited the bank, English people ask if the governor told you about the time a clerk made away with a truckload of the bullion; and when you reply in the negative they tell you it is quite likely that he did not—that he would even deny the truth of it—that the whole matter has always been kept secret—because, if it became known, it would precipitate a run.

When the Old Lady of Thread-needle Street, built her home around a little cemetery, which may still be seen as a garden in the centre of the Bank of England, she provided no windows in the walls. Her idea was to guard the bullion against armed attacks. Every other Londoner still believes that the bullion can be sunk under water in emergency.

About a generation ago, when a band of American criminals made the only serious raid in the Old Lady's history, they robbed her of her gold through their very keen knowledge of the greater value of a bill on London. Instead of entering the vaults through a sewer or blowing them up with powder, the leader of this band got his London tailor to introduce him at the bank and opened an account. By means of forged exchange he got possession of thousands of golden sovereigns. They were passed over the counter without suspicion until the very last draft, when the swindlers were ready to leave the country. Then, by chance, the signature was questioned, the bank doors closed and the whole gang landed in an English prison.

This concludes the fourth article on this subject, written by James H. Collins for the "Saturday Evening Post."

## STANDARD OIL.

Seattle, June 10.—Because the Standard Oil Company invaded China, which it claims as its own territory, the Shell-Royal Dutch Company has secured a waterfront north of here and intends to make war against the Standard on the Pacific coast.

The Shell-Royal is backed by British and Dutch capital.—"Enterprise."

## THE SCOURGE OF CANCER.

By Irving Wilson Voorhees, M.S., M.D.

What is it? Most diseases are symbolic of a state of warfare between invading foreign cohorts (diseases germs) and the soldiers of the body (lymph cells, white blood cells, antibodies, etc.); but in cancer the battle is in reality between cells of the body intimately related—a struggle between brother and brother. And nowhere is the truth of the old saying that a man's worst enemies are those of his own household more patent than just here. Cancer occurs chiefly in middle and later life, when most organs of the body are beginning to atrophy or undergo a retrograde change in preparation for approaching old age. It represents in reality a sort of autonomy or cell anarchy, or, as one popular writer phrases it, "a treason in the body state."

Cancer frequently begins in some secreting tubule, e.g., a sweat gland, the cells of which multiply until they form an obstruction to the outlet of this tubule. From this point on there is a tremendous increase of cell growth, so that a little tumour becomes visible to the naked eye if the swelling is favourably situated. This tumour, or swelling, increases rapidly in size and spreads out its tentacles in all directions. From these cells substances are secreted which act as destroyers of the healthy adjacent tissue, and hence rapid breaking down of the growth and ulceration ensue. Following this, these poisons pass rapidly into the lymph and blood streams, and hence, when this stage has been reached, the disease is most difficult to cure because it is likely to crop out in some other region of the body.

I have spoken of a tumour as simply a swelling. As such it may be either benign or malignant. A wart is an example of a benign tumour, which, although it may give trouble for many years, may suddenly begin to grow and present all the manifestations of malignancy. Just why this occurs it is most difficult to state, and hence the origin and cause of cancer are so very baffling. There is, however, a stage which for want of a better name has been called the "pre-cancerous stage," during which the tumour is forming and before it has involved any great amount of healthy tissue or has discharged its noxious excrements into the blood stream.

There are also varying degrees of malignancy. A type of cancer known as "sarcoma" is particularly malignant, and causes death within a very few months. Skin cancer is usually of much slower growth, healing up and breaking down over and over again, continuing its course for several years in what used to be known as a "running sore." As said before, such a condition may suddenly light up and become rapidly fatal.

These malignant growths are characterized by invasion of adjacent tissue through extension from a common center of activity, by a tendency to recurrence at the same site after removal, by formations elsewhere (metastases), and by interference with the nutrition and well-being of the body. The new deposits are formed by a so-called "cancer cell," which is swept into the circulation and lodged accidentally in some remote part of the body. Here, curiously enough, such a cell, instead of dying and being cast off as waste, rapidly adapts itself to the new surroundings and continues to reproduce its kind in whatever situation it may be cast. For instance, a cell from a cancer of the intestine, when carried to the brain and deposited there, will begin to form intestinal cells, as if its purpose were to establish an accessory digestive organ in the brain substance. That is the reason why cancer is spoken of as a species of treason or cell anarchy, because to all intents and purposes it is a normal body cell in the beginning, which refuses to obey the ordinary laws of growth and becomes a giant or monstrosity, destroying everything in its pathway, and ultimately the very life of which it forms a part.

There is a progressive tendency to an increase in frequency of cancerous diseases. This increase is observed in all countries, and therefore it may be inferred that the day is not far distant when the ravages of malignant disease will

cause it to take first rank among fatal maladies, inasmuch as the means employed to combat it, individual as well as collective, have heretofore been unable to suppress it.

In the year 1800, 900 deaths in the United States followed cancer of the stomach alone, to say nothing of the victims who succumbed to its ravages elsewhere in the body.

It is thought that climate has a certain influence upon the frequency of this disease. Thus, low-lying, damp places near streams which frequently overflow their banks are sometimes spoken of as "cancer belts." One of these is described in Brookfield Township, Madison County, N.Y., where, in an area of 75 square miles, there occurred 84 fatal cases of cancer from 1886 to 1900. Dr. J. D. Bryant, who has occupied himself with this question, states that the mortality of cancer in 1850 was 9 in 100,000; in 1860, 11.7; in 1870, 16; in 1880, 26; and in 1890, 35.45. In 1899, Dr. Roswell Park, of Buffalo, said:

"If the same increase of mortality is maintained, in ten years from now there will be in the State of New York more deaths from cancer than from tuberculosis, smallpox and typhoid fever combined."

Until census figures are available, it is impossible to determine the correctness of these observations.

Causes of Cancer.—Although we have complete and careful statistics from all countries of the world which seem to show the contributing causes, these are valuable chiefly as corroborative aids in diagnosis. All authors agree that cancer is most frequent in advancing years. Nevertheless, cancer, although extremely rare, is not unknown in infants or even in the unborn child. In the intestine of a child aged four months cancerous growths have been found.

It is one of the tragedies of civilized human existence that the process of reproduction has been attended with such great mortality to the mother. We have always contended with diabetes, and kidney disease, and convulsions, and insanity, and malformations, and child-bed fever, each of which has condemned full many a fond mother to an early grave. And just when we seemed to have gained some control over these, it was noticed that cancer was claiming more than a reasonable share of women who had borne children and who had suffered from infectious or lacerations attendant upon this important function. The penalty of motherhood does seem at times very unjust and far more severe than the weaker sex is able to withstand.

Half of the cancer in women is in the reproductive organs and for the most part in those who have borne children. Breast cancer follows quite frequently in the old scar from a previous breast abscess or so-called "gathered breast" due to an infection during lactation. But from fifty to sixty years, which represents the usual period of beginning senility the male is more likely to fall a victim to malignant disease than the female; and if we put aside the genital tumours, those of both sexes, we find that the mortality of males increases relatively about the age of sixty years.

Hereditas has been cited as a frequent cause of cancer, but most American authors believe that it is only an accidental accompaniment and that there is no proof for hereditary or congenitally acquired cancer. They believe that in the light of our present knowledge no alarm should be felt on this score.

Diet has for many years been considered a very important factor. The vegetarians claim that cancer is due to over-indulgence in meat, but it is well known that the Hindus eat no meat, and they suffer from cancer quite frequently. Roger Williams, the noted authority on cancer, states that out of 102 cancer patients operated upon at the Jeypore Hospital up to 1888, 61 were vegetarians and 41 meat eaters. Fish eating is a possible cause, for it is known that there is a high mortality from cancer in sailors and fishermen, who subsist largely upon a fish diet, but the Britons, who are great fish eaters, have little cancer. Uncooked vegetables, especially tomatoes, for some unknown reason are supposed to influence the origin of cancer.

(To be continued next Saturday.)

## SHORT SERMON.

Herodism.

But a certain Samaritan  $\circ \circ \circ$  went to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn.—Luke x, 33-34.

A priest and a Levite had seen this wounded man lying half-dead beside the road from Jerusalem to Jericho, but each had passed by. It is probable that each feared to go to him, lest some such dire fate befall the would-be helper.

Probably it did not occur to either of these pilgrims that the very condition which bred this fear was the mother of true heroism, in disguise. More than likely, however, neither these men nor the Samaritan, who came after them and who did not pass by, had any thought of heroism.

For the world then, as now had a way of limiting heroism to deeds of shining valour and acts showily surrounded. We want our heroes to be "heroic." We wrongly attach greater value to the deed of daring done in the "forefront of the fight" than to the Samaritan's unseason service.

And this Samaritan was not only the highest type of "neighbor," but also one of the highest types of "hero."

Representing, thanks be to God, a host of real heroes whose names are not generally known, nor ever will be, but whose deeds are making life better and happier for many and adding incalculably to the growing strength of the human soul.

Emerson calls heroism the "military attitude of the soul." Choosing this as an apt description, we may enlarge upon it and designate the common hero as the private soldier, leaving the gold lace and the high-sounding titles for the one who stands out in the limelight of publicity, but is often less surely rewarded, even in this world, than his humbler brother in heroism.

The story of the good Samaritan, as told by Jesus Christ, does not include mention of any reward for the deed done. It is not even recorded that the stranger so greatly helped thanked his rescuer. But countless multitudes have been led to kinder deeds and truer heroism by its spread through all lands and all times. If this is not high reward, then there is no such a thing as high reward.

But the ideal of heroism has nothing to do with rewards. The ideal of heroism is that displayed by the average person in the ordinary everyday round of duties. In the words of a recent writer:

It is comparatively easy to rouse one's courage for a supreme and final effort, even when everything depends upon it, but the daily grind, the disheartening round—those try one as nothing else can. Many an act of heroism has been performed almost instinctively before there was time to calculate the chances of failure or success, and, when everything was over, the spectators were not more surprised than the hero himself. But the sustained heroism of daily life is a consecration of noble acts performed, not under the stimulus of exciting circumstance, but in the prosaic surroundings of everyday life.

Here, amid these prosaic surroundings, as there, long ago, in the silence and secrecy of that lonely road in Palestine, the truest heroes are adding each day to the sum total of heroism.

It is one of the sustaining facts that this is so; that in spite of many discouraging phases of human existence, we have always with us the true hero,—that even we ourselves may work our way into these luminous ranks.

## MUST BE INOCULATED.

Washington, June 17.—On the recommendation of Major-General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, Secretary of War Stimson has directed that the anti-typhoid vaccination which for more than a year has been voluntary in the army shall hereafter be administered to all recruits except those over 35 years of age. The treatment will be given as soon as practicable after enlistment. This is the first step taken by the army to make the treatment obligatory. When the manoeuvre camp was established at San Antonio early in March all officers and men there took the treatment and there has been no typhoid in the manoeuvre division.



## UNIVERSAL PEACE.

## Programme of the Association for International Conciliation.

True patriotism consists in properly serving one's country. It is not enough to be ever ready to defend it; it is necessary as well to steer it out of complications, to spare it needless burdens, and to promote, through peace, its energies, its resources, its trade. Our two-fold programme has in view to stimulate home activity under the safeguard of good foreign relations, and we have followed this path, without any party spirit, during ten years, by means of a methodical education of public opinion.

In this enterprise, which at first seemed visionary, we have had efficient support coming from all classes of people, from all countries, from eminent representatives of the political and scientific world, from the different Parliaments, the different Executives, the Councils, the Municipalities, the Chambers of Commerce, the Labour Associations, the Peace Societies and the Progressive Clubs, both in Europe and in America, where, we can safely say, every Chief Executive has shown himself in favour of the things we strive for.

We have already arrived at practical results; prejudices against aliens are fast vanishing; the various peoples, confronted with the transformations caused by progress and labouring under the assaults of universal competition, begin to realize that there is a great deal to lose in antagonisms that cripple their vitality, and everything to gain from associating themselves, as individuals, agreeing to mutual concessions, in a co-operation that strengthens their independence and increases their individual influence. The utilities derived from this entirely new evolution amount to many millions of money and imply most important facilities in trade practice. Merchants, farmers, manufacturers, artists, men of science, labourers, operators, etc., whoever works in behalf of such evolution, profit largely by it; every one is demanding that the change become permanent and final. Such is the second part of the problem still wanting a solution.

The most difficult part of the task is already accomplished. The present betterment has not been determined by any sentimental impulse; it has been caused by every one's comprehension of his own interest. It is true that this improved condition has not been sufficient to prevent deplorable conflicts; it has only been able to restrict them. The Franco-English intelligence has probably spared the world a general war; and how could we count for nothing those early arbitration treaties, insistently demanded by us and finally obtained? But we cannot stop there. It is indispensable to foresee possible dangers and reactions; that is why we have planned our international organization. Here we give an outline of it:

1. We shall continue our task of educating public opinion, counting more than ever on the support of the heads of superior, secondary and primary establishments of education, and also on that of quite a number of admirable voluntary associations whose representatives are among our first adherents. We shall exchange from one country to another and among all of them our lecturers, in order to spread widely all progress, discoveries and innovations that may benefit every one and all of them.

2. Owing to our relations, we will be in a position to rectify, the case arising, any false or misleading report tending to misguide public opinion. Our members, being well informed and acting together shall powerfully contribute to the maintenance of peace through the influence they hold on public opinion, over the press, over the Parliaments, and over the Governments themselves.

3. We shall promote intercourse among foreigners and with foreigners; we shall bring about friendly relations among prominent men who are evidently desirous of becoming acquainted, but who lack the opportunity and thus lose by being isolated the greater part of their self-confidence and power.

4. We shall continue to promote foreign trips and international visits. We shall aid and facilitate

scientific expeditions.

5. We shall encourage the study of foreign languages.

6. We shall continue to favour, adding new guarantees, the exchange of children, of pupils, of professors, of workmen, of artists, etc., also the employment of reliable young men in foreign countries.

7. A periodical Bulletin, in expectation of an International Review, the editing and direction of which have been prearranged, will be the natural culminating point of these different new features. The Review will serve to keep the adherents well informed as to the activities of the Committee.

Finally, at the proper time we shall enlarge our present headquarters; we shall establish, beginning at Paris, something which is lacking in all capital cities, a sort of club that shall be 'The Foreigners' Home, the wonderful development of which can only be imagined, and which will serve as a centre of meetings, lectures, congresses, concerts, expositions, etc., in fact, the rendezvous of the initiatives of the whole world.

In this manner our Committee will constitute, by the simple means of private initiative, the embryo of the new organization, the need of which is felt everywhere in the modern world, and without which the most powerful, as well as the weakest, State or individual has no assurance for tomorrow.

Should you be in sympathy with the views above expressed, and should you consider that the results obtained thus far warrant the promotion of further developments, we ask you to join us. — d'Estournelles de Constant.

## CHILDREN'S STORY.

## The Young Soldier.

Of all his toys, Carl liked his wooden soldiers best. A dozen times a day he would stand them in line and pretend that they were marching, and then he'd take his little iron cannon and ride over them, and to his thinking the ones that withstood the cannon's touch were the brave soldiers.

"I'm going to be a live soldier, just like my Uncle Ned," he said to Johnnie Smith, who had come over to play with him.

"I thought your Uncle Ned was a dead soldier," answered Johnnie.

"In course he's dead, but he was alive once, and cool! so brave. He used to fight—an' fight until all his friends were lying on the ground."

"Come on, Carl," interrupted Johnnie, "let's have a battle now. A real soldiers' fight. You can take the gray soldiers on your side."

"No, I want the blue coats. My Uncle Ned wore a blue coat once."

"Who told you? My mother said that your Uncle—"

"Now see here, Johnnie Smith, don't you say nothing about my Uncle Ned. Your mother don't know—"

"Carl Jones, if you dare to say anything about my mother I'll give you a black eye," and by the way Johnnie made a fist Carl imagined that he meant it.

"I guess I can fight as well as you. You think that you are the only pebble on the beach, but you ain't nuther!" exclaimed Carl. "I go to gymnasium. My Uncle Ned wore a blue coat, and he was a real soldier, an' a brave one, an' a live one, an' he licked your uncle, if you ever had one in the war, but I guess your people were all cowards!"

"How dare you!" shouted Johnnie, as he made a spring at Carl. The two rolled over on the floor together, and down went all the wooden soldiers as effectually as though the iron cannon had ridden over them.

"Boys, what are you up to?" exclaimed Carl's mother, coming into the nursery in the nick of time. "Johnnie, let go of Carl! Carl, I thought you wanted to be brave and good like Uncle Ned. For shame!"

Carl arose from the ground, and in a shamefaced way said, "Didn't Uncle Ned fight, too?"

Then Mrs. Jones explained how Uncle Ned fought only for the good of his country, and how he never allowed petty differences to cause him to lose his temper. "Your fight showed a lack of courage. Uncle Ned possessed great courage." Then she made the boys "kiss and make up," and after that they arranged their wooden soldiers on the nursery floor and peacefully fought a battle between the gray coats and the blue.

## POKER.

## The First Law of Draw Poker.

"I done hear'd consid'able discussion a'bout now," said old man Greenlaw, looking darkly at Mr. Owen Pepper, who had made three distinct efforts to break into a conversation which had started in the old man's saloon and had been promptly, not to any angry, squelched each time, "concernin' what was the most foolishest critter on nith. Some holds a hen is nigh 'bout the silliest. 'Pears like it's a'bout nigh on possible fo' a hen to be leart nithin', an' if there's any other way fo' her to go, 'bides the way yo' want her to, she'll go that way, sho'."

"Then there's them 't says a mule is wuss'n a hen, mo' special when he sings, an' some says a woman is mo' foolish nor a mule. O' co'se I has my own ideas 'bout that, but 'tain't worth talkin' about."

"I reckon the hull question c'n be rejected to a short statement. If there's anythin' on nith what knows less'n a wild ass o' the wilderness, it's a trav'lin' man I'm east Tennessee, mo' special when he travels the Mississippi River. An' if there's anybod' knowin' any less'n a trav'lin' man I'm east Tennessee what travels the Mississippi River, it's a man what says draw poker's a gambler."

"Oh, I don't know," said Mr. Owen Pepper, making another desperate but futile effort to break into the conversation.

But the old man interrupted him remorselessly.

"O' co'se yo' don't know," he observed with blighting sarcasm. "That's what I was sayin'."

"I reckon yo' don't know no mo' 'bout nithin' on the nith, or into the waters under the nith, or into the heavens over the nith, world without end, amen, nor that there wild ass o' the wilderness what I was mentionin' knows 'bout the plan o' salvation."

"Oh, I don't know," began Mr. Owen Pepper with some heat, but what it was that he did not know was not learned, for Mr. Joe Bassett, arising suddenly at the moment, seized Mr. Owen Pepper by the back of the neck and the slack of the breeches, and being a man of phenomenal physical strength threw Mr. Owen Pepper through the open door.

"Thank yo', Joe," said old man Greenlaw. "I kind o' thought yo' was goin' to have him outen the window, an' I'd 'a' had trouble makin' him pay fo' the glass. But touchin' on them 't says draw poker's a gambler, I reckon I'll have to free my mind once fo' all."

"I reckon 'tain't reely necessary," said Joe Bassett previously. "We uns is done hear'd yo' tell that afo'. An' we done hear'd it frequent. I don't care even whoops in hell whether it's a gambler or whether 'tain't long's it keeps me in rum an' tobacco."

"That shows what yo' lack moral character, Joe," said the old man severely, "an' th' ain't no hope o' yo' all bein' a reel expert into the game 'thout moral character."

"I ain't a-sayin' but what yo' all c'n hold yo' own into a game," he added hastily, observing that Bassett was about to interrupt. "At yo' sho' is pow'ful much like old Major Tumbleton, what done flourish in Little Rock like a green bay horse, as the Good Book says, fo' a consid'able spell afo' he was cut down into his prime, long o' him lackin' them qualities what a poker player had oughter have."

"There was some 't said what Major Tumbleton was mo' 'rless o' a humbug, bein' 's he made out he was into the army an' fit into the Mexican war, when there wa'n't no record o' nobody o' that name bein' into it, but the way he 'plained that was how the feller that kep' the records wa'n't no gre't o' a speller an' he done wrote it down Grumbleton. I dunno whether he lied, nor it don't make no gre't difference. 'Pears like the name was the same on'y fo' the way he done spelt it."

"Anyway, there wa'n't no call fo' no army officers in Little Rock them days, bein' 't the civil war, didn't set in till some later, an' him not havin' no other business he just natchally played poker, seein' he was 'bleged to live sompnow. Leastways he said he was, an' there didn't nobody else care enough 'bout it fo' to contradict him."

"O' co'se poker wa'n't no such scientific games as 'tis now an' there wa'n't so many experts a-

playin' off. Nigh 's I o'n rec'lect there wa'n't no draw into it nor there wa'n't no jackpots nor no straights, an' o' co'se, bein' there wa'n't no straights, there couldn't be no straight flushes."

"Consequent if a man had fo' nens or fo' kings an' a ace there wa'n't no way o' beatin' him. Everybody what knowed anythin' 'bout poker knowed that, but there wa'n't nobody in Little Rock them days had over saw nobody hold no such hand. Bein' 's there wa'n't no draw into the game, o' co'se if yo' hold it yo' 'd have to have it put, an' fo' aces pat ain't held frequent, not even when the dealer knows his business p'tic'lar well."

"All 's there was to the game them days was to take what cyards come in the deal an' bet 'em 'thout any way o' judgin' what anybody else in the game might have. Lookin' at things the way they was then, 'pears like it's plumb blasphemous fo' a man to say like some does, what the world ain't gettin' no better."

"But that's neither here nor there. Likely if Major Tumbleton had 'a' had the benefit o' bein' trained into the game like I 'playe' to-d'y he'd 'a' had mo' moral character, but as 'tis 'twain't. What I was sayin' was how he didn't had right morals, an' o' co'se that told ag'in him as a poker player."

"What he'd oughter did was to show some depreciation o' the moral grandeur o' the game, 'stead o' which he showed the yaller streak there was into him the way he played the best poker hand anybody ever seen in Little Rock afo' the war."

"Must 'a' been sompin' mo' 'n a year what he'd been playin' consid'able much poker 't he done started in first off, an' th' ain't no manner o' doubt what he done made a name fo' himself. I never seen him bluff out a hand 't he done settled into his own mind what he held the best. Cyards nor I never seen him lose no gre't amount on nithin' less 'n a full house. He played as steady as a clock an' didn't never 'pear to be none disturber when he lose a pot whether 'twas big or little."

"There was some 't said he must 'a' had consid'able prop'ly fo' to play as big a game as he was al'ays 'pared fo' to play, but what he says to me was, what he al'ays put away two-thirds what he win fo' to sink himself fo' the nex' game an' he wouldn't never take no mo' 'n half o' what he had to set into a game with. Stands to reason a man'll al'ays got ahead that away 'pvidin' he only wins half the time, an' as nigh 's I'd jedgo he win consid'able mo' 'n half the time."

"So just natchally he come to do a man o' means afo' long bein' 's there was some big games played. An' havin' the means he was one o' the most respected citizens in town."

"Come a time a'ter he done got a reppytation when some o' the best players there was in town was kind o' shy o' settin' in with him, him gettin' the best o' the game so frequent. But there was three brothers name o' Sampson, Bill an' Harry an' Joe Sampson, what wa'n't afeard o' nithin' nor nobody, mo' special when it come to playin' poker, an' they was al'ays ready to tackle Major Tumbleton even if he was havin'."

"One night the Major was playin' with fo' or five to'able good players, an' one o' them runs sho' did 'pear to set in. I seen him hold two flushes an' three falls inside o' a hour, an' there was three out ag'in him every time. O' co'se a man'll bet to'able heavy on three when th' ain't no draw comin', an' the Major took in consid'able coin. There wa'n't only two o' em left in the game when he caught four sevens just as them Sampson boys come into the room, an' the two who broke on the deal."

"Just natchally, old Major Tumbleton wa'n't feelin' much like 'quittin' just then, and when the Sampson boys says they wouldn't mind settin' in with him, he 'peared to be mighty pleased."

"There didn't nobody never play no limit game them days, an' a man o'd al'ays call fo' a show fo' his pile, an' bein' as the Sampsons was the richest family in town an' Major Tumbleton was a big winner on the settin' in looked like there'd be consid'able o' a play, an' sother was, on'y it turned out queer."

"They hadn't played mo' n three or fo' rounds afo' it got that 'settin' what the ante was \$10 call \$20, an' they all 'peared to be chasin' one another up close to see which 'd get his money in the pot first."

"Joe was dealin', an' afo' Major Tumbleton looked at his cyards he says, 'This here game 'pears to be some slow fo' me. I reckon I'll make the blind worth playin' fo', an' he shoves \$100 fo' ard. 'That calls two' he says, and the others all grins an' says 'Good.'"

"Well, there sho' was some good hands out that deal. Bill come in with his \$200, an' Harry made it \$500 to play, an' Joe didn't say nithin', but he shoves in a bill fo' a thousand."

"Then Major Tumbleton he done piked up his cyards an' looked 'em over, slow an' careful. Then he looks 'round at them Sampson boys, an' grins, but he don't say nithin' fo' mo' n a minute."

"Then he says, 'I done got yo' uns beat I'm hell to breakfast, an' skun a mile, but I ain't got the conscience fo' to take yo' money!'"

"Well, o' co'se they done hooted at him fo' a bluffer an' says what they c'n play just as well if he drops out an' mo' foolishness like that, but he listens to 'em, if still a-grinnin', till they got through talkin' an' then lays his hand on the bo'd face up."

"Yo' may eat me if he didn't have fo' kings an' a ace. Then he says, 'I reckon yo' all won't mind if I draw down that \$100 what I put up fo' a blind, but the Sampson boys wouldn't listen to no such foolishness 's that. Bein' 's his money was into the pot o' co'se he couldn't take it out."

"Well, yo' c'n believe me or not, but the righteous justice o' heaven fell onto Major Tumbleton right away. There wa'n't nobody in Little Rock never had no such run o' luck as he had that night, but bein' he didn't have moral character enough fo' to back it up when he had it he didn't never had no mo' on it. He quit loser that night an' he didn't never make a win a'ter that, so he done shot himself in about six months' time."

"Well, I hain't never played in no poker game where there was a hand what was deo' sho' to take the pot," said Sam Pearsall when the old man finished his story, "but I've al'ays heard what a man couldn't win 'thouten there was a chance fo' the other feller. 'Pears to me Major Tumbleton done right."

"Not 'cordin' to the principles o' poker, he didn't," said the old man. "The first law o' that game is to take all yo' c'n get."

## LADIES COLUMN.

## New Table Decoration.

A pretty idea in table decorations was seen at a debutante dinner. The centrepieces was apparently a huge oblong plat of freesia and magnolia, mingled with maiden hair ferns—the colour of the dinner being green and white.

As the ladies rose to depart, the host leaned forward and lifted a silvered basket of the flowers from the centrepiece, handing it to the guest of honour. He then further demolished it, giving a basket of the flowers to each of his fair guests.

The vases completely concealed the baskets, so the division came as a pleasant surprise.

## Renovating Blankets.

One of the first places to show wear in a blanket is along the edge, which will begin to split into a coarse fringe. Keeping blankets well bound with inch wide ribbon will prevent this. Unless some accident happens to a blanket patching is not resorted to until it is very old, then a piece from another blanket may be laid on large enough to cover the worn place and held in place by darns rather than sewing. All thin places can be fortified by darning with ravelings from an old blanket. When the blanket is worn past repair, just double it and quilt it together here and there and lay it across the mattress under the sheet, and it will continue to be of service.

## One of the New Bags.

The newest hand bags are quite small, doubtless in contrast to the mammoth ones we have been carrying. The favourite shape is oblong, about seven inches wide and five deep.

The special favourites for spring are in coloured leather in shades of mauve, apricot, blue, violet and red. They usually carry on the outer flap three small initials in gold or in a darker shade than the leather.

Most of these bags, though small, have on one side compartments for mirror and vanity case and on the other a place for handkerchief and cardcase. Others have a special change purse attached by a light chain so it can be easily pulled out in a crowd, instead of fishing in a crowded bag.

## New Table Covers.

The latest touch in embroidered lunch cloths is to form them of alternate strips of lace and fine linen. Fillet, fine Cluny, and copies of the old Venetian laces are used for these insertions, and a border of lace to match completes the cover.

This is a change from the squares of lace and linen which have been popular for some time.

On the handsomest cloths the strips of linen are embroidered in a conventionalized vine of satin stitch and eyelet embroidery; and the costliest of all have strips of reticella, giving an open effect that is lovely over polished mahogany.

Sometimes a lining of satin in the palest tone of the floral decorations is used under these lace covers.

## Split Pea Croquettes.

Croquettes may be either a vegetable or an entree to accord with the rest of the menu. They are economical and good in either capacity. This is the rule for ones made of green peas.

Soak half a box of split green peas for three or four hours. Bring to a boil on the fire and when boiling take off the scum and one-half pound salt pork, one onion stuck with a single clove and one small carrot. Cover pan; put it in the oven and cook three hours. Now remove the pork, onion and carrot, rub the pulse through a fine sieve, put back into a clean saucepan, season with salt and a pinch of sugar, add two ounces of butter, four egg yolks, put aside to cool, shape into croquettes, dip in egg and bread crumbs and fry to a dainty brown in deep fat.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC NOTES.

## In the Parks.

Amateurs have now the chance to revel in the glories of parks, which are surely at their zenith. There is no lack of subjects, indeed, the trees in full leaf, abundance of blossoms, bird life, and innumerable other attractions afford the opportunity which can only fall at this particular time of the year. Picture making in the parks requires some care in the selection of the best point of view, as what may appear to the eye to be attractive may turn out a flat and uninteresting photograph unless treated from the correct standpoint. The foreground should always be carefully considered, as often an outstanding feature, such as a tree, mound, or figure in the near foreground will be the making of a picture which otherwise would lack interest. The introduction where possible in a picture of lake or stream with reflections upon the surface of the water is certain to prove attractive.

## Bird Life.

Bird life requires some tact and patience in composition as it is generally important to have the subjects fairly near to the camera, and unless a reflex camera is used, the difficulty of correct focussing has to be considered. Good subjects are children playing either in places specially allotted or having games on the grass, fishing, sailing toy boats, etc., as perhaps no more natural poses or expressions could be obtained elsewhere. Of course, it is needless to mention that the purpose of the photographer must be covered as much as possible, either by waiting until the interest in the camera has ceased or by using methods to prevent unnatural posing.

It is very necessary to use orthochromatic plates, which will give true rendering of nature's colours, and the plates should be backed to prevent halation. The various phases of natural beauty have a distinctive charm, and

interest, and very little experience is required in the photographic art to make beautiful pictures within our parks without venturing further afield.

## Subjects Near at Hand.

One often hears of amateurs who imagine that until they go away for their holidays they have little to photograph, but if they would only give the matter a little thought and care, perhaps far better pictures can be made quite near at hand than any sought for elsewhere. It is very true that some people are born artists, and whatever they undertake seems to have an attractive feature, but those who imagine they lack this artistic ability need not despair, as it is possible to cultivate the art of seeing pictures where others would pass them by. A particularly attractive subject which may appeal to one, especially if taken from several points of view, will very much assist the study of picture-making, as in some cases, perhaps, after several efforts have been made, only one will stand out as perfect, and if the reason for its attractiveness or interest is sought, it may prove most helpful in other subjects. Permission can always be obtained to take photographs in any of the parks, but care must be taken not to offend or abuse the privileges granted.

## Colour Photographing.

With the advent of brighter weather and a more generous supply of sunshine, bringing out all the wonderful varieties of flowers and foliage in their beautiful shades of colour, the worker is again tempted to venture into the field of colour photography. There are available the three makes of colour plates—namely, the Lumiere, Autochrome, the Thiamos Colour Plate, and the Dufay Diophtichrome Plate, each of which gives excellent results, although I think the Autochrome can claim the largest percentage. The Thiamos Plate introduces an extremely good system in the separate method, by means of which any number of duplicates can be obtained from the original negative. The necessary process of registration is, however, somewhat difficult, and needs a plentiful supply of patience. I would recommend the use of the combined rather than the separate method unless duplicates are absolutely necessary. The Dufay Plate has a very finely-made screen, and the finished result is rather more transparent, or less dense, than the other plates mentioned. In determining the exposure with these plates it is essential that a meter be used, as there is hardly any latitude and very little can be done to correct wrong exposure in development or after treatment. Personally I find the Watkins Meter with the special dial the most satisfactory one to use. The speed of the colour plates is the same as this year as last, and a rough idea may be formed from the following examples. An open seascape would require about half a second at F8; open landscape, say, one second at F8. Portraits (outdoor) in sunshine, about four seconds at F8. The process of development has been simplified enormously, and comprises three separate treatments only, so that the work cannot be looked upon as difficult or laborious.

## HONOUR FOR WEYLER RANKLES.

King Alfonso and his Ministers are bitterly criticised in many quarters for decorating General Weyler with the Grand Cross of St. Ferdinand, the most prized Spanish military distinction. The more hostile leaders in the Cortes have indulged their ill-feeling and resentment to the extreme and much of this criticism comes from hitherto loyal supporters.

The opposition Press asks why General Weyler should have been selected at this late date, with his disastrous record in Cuba overhauling itself in the face of the nation. An explanation is not hard to find. The Radicals realize that the King's advisers look to General Weyler to suppress all republican uprisings with that ruthlessness which brought him the nickname of "Butcher."



## LOG BOOK.

## Steep Island Fog Station.

The experimental alterations that have been made at Steep Island Fog-station have met with a large measure of success, the radius of audibility of the sound having been greatly increased. A new mouthpiece has been fitted to the instrument and the horn turned experimentally to the south-east. With it in this direction the revenue steamer *Faithful* was able to hear the siren at a distance of thirteen miles to the southward when steaming full speed and fourteen miles with the engines stopped. To the north the sound was audible for nine and a-half miles steaming and eleven and a-half miles stopped. The lightkeepers have been given instructions that the siren is to be sounded until further orders whether the weather is clear or not on the approach of a coasting steamer in order that shipmasters may be given an opportunity of testing the apparatus and reporting thereon. On July 12 the *China Merchants' steamer Toonah* heard the siren distinctly at a distance of thirteen miles to the south while steaming half-speed. The wind at the time was N.N.W. force 3, Temperature 78 degrees and barometer 29.78. Misty weather with Steep Island bearing approximately N. 3-4 W.

## Big Opium Seizure.

A big opium seizure value G\$27,000 took place in June on board the *America Maru* at San Francisco. The drug, placed in tubular metal cases was discovered, on information obtained in advance from Washington, in the fresh water tanks of the steamer. The officials are at a loss as to how it got there, who placed it there, and who is connected with what is evidently the work of a band of conspirators. Suspicion falls upon the Chinese waiters, pantry men and stewards, as the officials cannot see how that amount of opium could be smuggled through their quarters and lowered into the bottommost part of the vessel without their knowledge, that a number of them, if not all, were in the secret and expected to get a "piece" out of such a magnificent windfall, if it went through successfully, is the belief of the Customs people and of the Japanese officers of the ship as well.

A Nagasaki report says that the new T. K. K. liner *Shinyo Maru* left dock on July 14. The contract of sale of the *America Maru* to the Osaka Shosen Kaisha has been arranged and the steamer will be transferred to the O. S. K. after the present outward voyage. The *Nippon Maru* will be put on the South American line instead of the *America Maru*. The captain and crew of the new ship have arrived at Nagasaki and she will soon be placed on the San Francisco line.

The sailing-vessel *Lyndhurst*, belonging to the Anglo-American Oil Co., struck an unknown object off Cape Recife on June 25 and arrived at Port Elizabeth with five feet of water in all holds. By latest advice craft were alongside with pumps and have been successful in keeping her free, but so far the divers have been unable to locate the leak. Meantime the holds cannot be entered on account of excessive oil fumes.

## Rubber Shipments.

The rubber shipments from Mexico during the five months ended November, 1910, aggregated in value \$4,970,000 gold against \$2,148,000 in the same period of 1909 and only \$1,480,000 in the same period of 1908. This was exclusive of guayule rubber, which totalled \$2,550,000 in the five months last year, compared with \$1,700,000 and \$564,000 in the respective periods of 1909 and 1908.

## Intimations

## AERTEX CELLULAR.

COOLEST &amp; MOST COMFORTABLE UNDERWEARE

THE SUMMER HIGH GRADE.

J. T. SHAW,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER,

Hongkong Hotel Buildings,

Queen's Rd. Central. [1258]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

Week Days.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " 10 min.	
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.	
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.	
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.	
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.	
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.	
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.	
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.	

NIGHT CARS.

8.15 p.m. and 9 p.m. 2.15 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 min.

SUNDAYS.

Week Days.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.	
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.	
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.	
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.	
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.	
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min.	
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.	
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.	

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS &amp; SON

General Managers, Hongkong, 16th June, 1911.



## SUN GLASSES.

Any tint made to any prescription.

No charge for testing sight.

Repairs of all description made by competent workmen.

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1A, D'Aguiar Street,

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1911. [1259]

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(CAPITAL PAID UP...\$1,250,000.)

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THE OFFICE OF

TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF

WILLS, ATTORNEY, &amp;c.,

Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES &amp; CO.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1909. [1260]

The sailing-vessel *Lyndhurst*, belonging to the Anglo-American Oil Co., struck an unknown object off Cape Recife on June 25 and arrived at Port Elizabeth with five feet of water in all holds. By latest advice craft were alongside with pumps and have been successful in keeping her free, but so far the divers have been unable to locate the leak. Meantime the holds cannot be entered on account of excessive oil fumes.

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The sailing-vessel *Lyndhurst*, belonging to the Anglo-American Oil Co., struck an unknown object off Cape Recife on June 25 and arrived at Port Elizabeth with five feet of water in all holds. By latest advice craft were alongside with pumps and have been successful in keeping her free, but so far the divers have been unable to locate the leak. Meantime the holds cannot be entered on account of excessive oil fumes.

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## Mails.

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI	DEY UNDA	About 8th Aug.	Freight and Passage
LOHIDON, VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DEY UNDA	8th Aug.	See Special Advt. is sent
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SARINIA	About 10th Aug.	Freight and Passage
LONDON & ANTWERP	SYRIA	About 10th Aug.	Freight and Passage
WYER, S. FORM, PENANG, C. MBO, PORT SAID AND MATRUH	SYRIA	About 10th Aug.	Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FUSUA	Noon, 10th Aug.	Freight and Passage
	DEY UNDA	Noon, 10th Aug.	Freight and Passage

For Further Particulars, apply to

P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 24th July, 1911.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

For STEAMERS TO SAIL ON

Kobe & Yokohama	PRINZ WALDEMAR	About SATURDAY, 29th July.
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NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	LUTOW	17,000 TONS WEDNESDAY, 9th August, at Noon.
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SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	PRINZ LUDEWIG	18,000 TONS About WEDNESDAY, 9th August.
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MANILA, YAP, MAROON, SAMARAI, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	PRINZ WALDEMAR	SATURDAY, 12th August, at 4 p.m.
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KUDAT & SANDAKAN	BONRO	8,000 TONS Middle of August.
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All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1911. [1261]

A. P. JEANNOU, 15, Queen's Road Central.

Just arrived a Large Stock from Italy,

MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SPAGHETTI,

in Packets of 1 lb. and in Boxes of 45 lbs. [1022]

## THOS. COOK &amp; SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,

Bankers, &amp;c.

Head Office for the Far East—10, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG

SHANGHAI: 2-3, Fochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP

LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and

CASHED.

FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.

[192] Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work Electrical Drives, Hydraulic &amp; Pneumatic Tools installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE

for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets

and Metal Specimens.

## GRAVING DOCK

78 ft. by 88 ft. by 8 ft. 6 in.

Pumps empty Dock in 2-3-4 hours.

## THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS

taking up vessels up to 3,000 tons

in a moment, providing cond. temp. for

painting ships, with most efficient use of

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—

ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT

the Sheds ranging up to 100 Tons.

Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery

Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA &amp; JAPAN

## Shipping-Steamers.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING.

Hainan... Capt. A. H. Stewart... TUESDAY, 1st Aug., at 1 p.m.

Haiching... Capt. W. C. Passmore... FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at 1 p.m.

During the months of JULY and AUGUST, RETURN TICKETS

at a reduction of 20% on the usual rate

at a reduction of 20% on the usual rate

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## To Sail

## "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM &amp; ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE"

Captain W. Barratt, will be despatched

as above about 2nd August.

The attention of passengers is

directed to the splendid accommodation

afforded by this steamer at cheap rates:

A Doctor and Stewardess are carried,

and all cabins have electric fans.

For Freight or Passage, apply to



COMMERCIAL  
EXCHANGE.

Selling.	
London—Bank T.T. ....	1/9 5/16
Do. Demand .....	1/9 3/16
Do. 4 months' sight .....	1/9 1/4
France—Bank T.T. ....	2.24
Germany—Bank T.T. ....	48 1/2
India T.T. ....	1.81 1/2
Do. Demand .....	1.83
Shanghai—Bank T.T. ....	74 3/4
Sing.—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100	76 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. ....	87 1/2
Java—Bank T.T. ....	106 3/4
Buying.	
4 months' sight L/O. ....	1/9 11/16
6 months' sight L/O. ....	1/9 13/16
30 days' sight San P'co & N. York	44
4 months' sight do. ....	46
80 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne	1/9 16/16
4 months' sight France .....	2.28 1/2
6 months' sight do. ....	2.30 1/2
4 months' sight Germany .....	1.86
Bar Silver .....	24
Bank of England rate .....	8 1/2
Switzerland .....	81.15

## POST OFFICE.

Only fully prepaid letters and post-cards are transmissible by the Siberian Route to Europe.

The s.s. Anhui, with the Siberian Mail is due to arrive here to-morrow.

Per Armand Belie, with the Siberian Mail is due here on Monday.

A Mail will close for—

Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui—Per Daigimaru, 30th July, 9 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Gregory Apear, 30th July, 9 A.M.

Saigon—Per Lyemmoen, 30th July, 9 A.M.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Rubi, 31st July, 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Tourane, 31st July, 6 P.M.

Kobe and Yokohama—Per Yawata-maru, 1st Aug., 10 A.M.

Wei-hai-wei, Chefoo and Tientsin—Per Huichow, 1st Aug., 10 A.M.

Europe, &c., India via Tientsin—Per Armand Belie, 1st Aug., noon.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 1st Aug., noon.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Kaifong, 1st Aug., 3 P.M.

Tientsin and Newchwang—Per Nanchang, 1st Aug., 3 P.M.

Singapore, Penang and Colombo—Per Kitano-maru, 1st Aug., 6 P.M.

Port Bayard and Haiphong—Per Sikiang, 2nd Aug., 8 A.M.

Shanghai—Per Anhui, 3rd Aug., 3 P.M.

Manila, (taking Mail for Cebu and Iloilo) Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Kumano-maru, 4th Aug., 10 A.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco (Siberian Mail to Europe)—Per Persia, 4th Aug., 10 A.M.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Hainan, 4th Aug., noon.

Manila (taking Mail for Cebu and Iloilo)—Per Yuen-sang, 5th Aug., 3 P.M.

Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Shimizu, Yokohama and Seattle—Per Minnesota, 6th Aug., 9 A.M.

Shanghai, Kobe and Moji—Per Fook-sang, 8th Aug., 11 A.M.

Singapore, Penang and Calcutta—Per Lutzow, 8th Aug., 11 A.M.

Manila, Cebu and Iloilo—Per Taming, 8th Aug., 3 P.M.

Europe, &c., India via Tientsin—Per Lutzow, 9th Aug., 11 A.M.

Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco—Per Korea, 11th Aug., noon.

Singapore, Penang and Bombay—Per Ichia, 12th Aug., 11 A.M.

Manila, (taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo) Yap, Marous, Friedrich, Wilhelmshafen, Rastatt, Herberichs, Matupi, Semarai, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Prinz Waldemar, 12th Aug., 8 P.M.

Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle—Per Talyuan, 17th Aug., 3 P.M.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

## MAILS DUE.

Pacific (Korea) 1st prox.  
Pacific (China) 22nd prox.  
The N. Y. K. s.s. Yawata Maru (Australian Line) left Manila for this port on the 29th inst., and is expected on the 31st inst.  
The s.s. Ischia left Singapore for this port yesterday and may be expected on the 4th prox.

## ARRIVALS.

Corinthia, Br. s.s., 2,355, E. Woodhead, 26th July—Cardiff 8th June, Coal.—Admiralty.  
Daigi Maru, Jap. s.s., 899, H. Murayama, 28th July—Swatow 27th July, Gen.—O. S. K.  
Huichow, Br. s.s., 1,217, G. Hooker, 28th July—Tientsin via Wei-hai-wei and Swatow 19th July, Gen.—B. & S.  
Kaifong, Br. s.s., 987, J. V. Stifford, 28th July—Manila and Philippine ports 25th July, Gen.—B. & S.  
Schinylkill, Br. s.s., 2,349, Smith, 28th July—New York, Kerosine Oil—Standard Oil Co.  
Prinz Waldemar, Ger. s.s., 1,787, Fr. Isack, 28th July—Sydney 6th and Manila 26th July, Gen.—M. & Co.  
Tijlodos, Dutch s.s., 2,953, Jurriano, 29th July—Amoy 27th July, Gen.—J. C. J. L.  
Annau, Br. s.s., 3,998, Vozia, 29th July—Woo-wang 25th July, M. M.  
Yochow, Br. s.s., 1,036, W. McIntosh, 29th July—Canton: 28th July, Gen.—B. & S.  
Kwangtsh, Chi. s.s., 1,536, C. Stewart, 29th July—Canton 28th July, Gen.—O. M. S. N. Co.  
Landrat Scheff, Ger. s.s., 1,012, A. Struve, 29th July—Bangkok and Swatow 28th July, Gen.—Kin Tye Lung.  
Machew, Ger. s.s., 996, R. G. Zollner, 29th July—Bangkok 18th and Swatow 28th July, Rice and Teak.—B. & S.  
St. Albans, Br. s.s., 4,118, W. G. McArthur, 29th July—Sydney 5th and Manila 21st Gen.—G. L. & Co.  
Madeleine Rickmers, Br. s.s., 2,597, J. Schutz, 29th July—Mororan, Coal.—Order.

## CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Prinz Waldemar, for Kobe.  
Kohschang, for Hoilow.  
Sexta, for Swatow.  
Haitan, for Swatow.  
Telemachus, for Saigon.  
Kwangtsh, for Shanghai.  
Lyemmoen, for Saigon.  
Pakla, for Swatow.  
Kwangsang, for Swatow.  
Daigi-maru, for Swatow.  
Soshu-maru, for Amoy.  
A. Apear, for Moji.  
Singan, for Hoilow.  
Kwailin, for Ningpo.  
Simla, for Singapore.  
Tijpanas, for Sourabaya.  
Kwangsang, for Shanghai.  
Kohschang, for Bangkok.  
Sexta, for Bangkok.  
Telemachus, for Saigon.  
Cheongahing, for Tientsin.

## DEPARTED.

July 29.  
Tonjo-maru, for San Francisco.  
Soshu-maru, for Amoy.  
Haitan, for Coast Ports.  
Huichow, for Canton.  
Ambria, for Yokohama.  
A. Apear, for Moji.  
Singan, for Hoilow.  
Kwailin, for Ningpo.  
Simla, for Singapore.  
Tijpanas, for Sourabaya.  
Kwangsang, for Shanghai.  
Kohschang, for Bangkok.  
Sexta, for Bangkok.  
Telemachus, for Saigon.  
Cheongahing, for Tientsin.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Huichow, arrived 28th July, from Tientsin, &c.:—  
Bertram, Master Ramsey, Miss McFurford—  
Per Prinz Waldemar, arrived 28th July, from Sydney, &c.:—  
Addy, Mrs. C. E. Hoff, E. A. Cleone, A. Karano, H. Chan Tai Chan, Kinney, Mrs. A. Cory, W. F. Gadel, B. Fernandez, Miss Seidmatt, S. Gadel, Sabatino.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Tonjo Maru, sailed on 29th July, for San Francisco, &c.:—  
Anderson, Miss Kwong, C. J. Lavada, P. K.  
Anderson, Miss M. Law, W. M. Atanashi, K. Madia, Mrs. E. S. Baily, Miss C. Morris, Mrs. E. Bingham, Mrs. G. Pandos, A. D. Batton, F. R. Pandos, Mrs. E. Dyer, Miss E. M. D. Pitney, Capt. C. Forrester, S. L. Sayer, H. W. Haggis, L. D. Scholten, L. Hasegawa, T. Smith, W. A. Helm, H. I. Selas, S. D. Lombard, P. Stoneham, H. F. Jobb, Mr. & Miss Sza, Mrs. A. L. Kobayashi, Mrs. Tubble, Dr. Koron.

## VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.  
Ajax, Br. s.s., 1,477, R. D. Owen, 26th July—Liverpool and Singapore 21st July, Gen.—H. & S.  
Baron Min, Br. s.s., 2,090, T. Ballin, 19th July—Moji 18th July, Coal.—G. & Co.  
City of Colombo, Br. s.s., 3,931, B. Dwyer, 21st July—Philadelpia, U.S.A., 24th May via Dublin 26th June, Coal.—S. & Co.  
Dunedin, Br. s.s., 3,051, Mase, 27th July—Moji 22nd July, Coal.—D. & Co.  
Fochow, Br. s.s., 1,268, C. P. Vincent, 22nd July, Coal.—B. & S.  
Kenkon Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,109, T. Yamamoto, 21st July—Moji 18th July, Coal.—Brackhead & Co.  
Lyemmoen, Ger. s.s., 1,296, V. Pilgrim, 16th July—Saigon 12th July, Gen.—H. A. L.  
Michael, Jap. s.s., 947, J. P. Petersen, 23rd July—Haitan 25th, Pakli 26th and Hoilow 27th July, Gen.—J. & Co.  
Minnesota, Am. s.s., 1,323, T. W. Garlick, 22nd July—Seattle and Manila 19th June, Gen.—N. Y. K.  
Orteric, Br. s.s., Findlay, 16th July—Seattle 7th June and Shanghai 13th July, Gen.—Bank Line.  
Percin, Am. s.s., 2,744, A. Lockett, 21st July—San Francisco 24th June, Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.  
Rubi, Br. s.s., 2,797, S. A. Crosby, 24th July—Cebu 20th and Manila 21st July, Hemp, Gen.—S. T. & Co.  
Strathesk, Br. s.s., 2,872, D. Stanby, 24th July—Moji 18th July, Coal.—G. & Co.  
Strathlyon, Br. s.s., 2,846, J. R. Shaw, 21st July—Portland, &c., 19th July, Gen.—P. M. S. S. Co.  
Sui Sang, Br. s.s., 1,700, M. Pieknell, 21st July—Moji 13th July, Coal.—J. M. & Co.  
Tijmah, Dutch s.s., 2,257, J. P. Scholte, 22nd July—Swatow 21st July, Gen.—J. O. J. L.  
Sailing Vessel.  
Eolipso, Fr. 4-masted Barque, 2,999, White, 29th June—Canton 23rd June, Ballast.—Standard Oil Co.

## SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

4th July—Bayern, Penderon, Cyclops, Glentworth, Sumatra, Theoson, 12th July—Himalaya, Hyson, Moyano, Opacak, Tango Maru, Alasia, Vorwaerts, Arcadia, Athens, 14th July—Braemar, Kintock, Monmouthshire, Myrmidon, Poshawur, Sardinia, 18th July—Benghe, China, Nile, Prinz Ludwig, Tonkin, Welsh Prince, 21st July—Atenta Maru, Idomeneus, Kamo Maru, Kawachi Maru, Polynesia, 26th July—Glencask, Laertes, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, 28th July—Machon, Scandi, Sunda, Indra, Rheinfeil.  
Arrivals at Home—4th July—Agamemnon, Aki Maru, Jason, Montecroce, Sicilia, 11th July—Bayern, Cyclops, Sashen, Theoson, Yunnan, 14th July—Derfflinger, Flinthole, Kaga Maru, Oniscans, 21st July—Benavon, Arcadia, Atrax, 25th July—Tonkin, 28th July—Atenta Maru, China, Kawachi Maru, Monmouthshire, Muncester Castle, P. E. Friedrich.

## A LING &amp; CO.

## FURNITURE AND PHOTO SUPPLIES.

## DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING.

10, Queen's Road. [863]

E. C. Wilks, M.I. Mech. E., A.M.N.A. Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase or sale of Steamships or Launches.  
ALYSSANDRA BUILDINGS, 2nd Floor, Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1109]

## Hotels.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

First Class and Up-to-date.  
Hongkong, 20th April, 1911.  
J. H. TAGGART, Manager. [25]

## GRAND HOTEL,

Telephone 197.  
MANAGEMENT & CUISINE UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.  
857 F. REICHMANN, Proprietor.

## ASTOR HOUSE

(LATE CONNAUGHT HOTEL.)  
QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

CENTRALLY situated, up-to-date Hotel, Recently renovated, and under entirely New Management. Large and Comfortable Rooms, Excellent Cuisine under the supervision of an Experienced FRENCH CHEF, and separate Tables, Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light throughout. Terms moderate, First Class accommodation for Families and Tourists.  
Under Personal Supervision of  
L. GAMEAU, Proprietor  
N. BLUMENTHAL, Manager  
Telephone, 170 Telegrams "Astor." [24]

## OPEN AIR SKATING RINK

## BELLE VIEW HOTEL.

Telephone No. 907.  
SESSIONS 10 A.M. to 12 Noon.  
2 P.M. to 4 P.M.  
Admission 25 cents.  
5 P.M. to 8 P.M.  
9 P.M. to 11 P.M.  
Admission 50 cents.  
String Band will play at the Hotel every Sunday commencing from 4 p.m. to 10 p.m.  
W. GALLAGHER, Manager. [26]

## HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

## PLUNKET'S GAP

The Peak,  
near the Tram Terminus.  
Tel. 86.  
For Terms, apply to the  
MANAGER.  
[27]

## HOTEL VISITORS.

## HONGKONG HOTEL.

Apear, Mrs. E. M. Innes, Capt. R. A. Bingham, Mrs. G. Innes, Miss E. Blanch, N. F. Jebb, Mr. & Mrs. Childers, P. T. Joseph, R. M. Clarke, D. E. Lawrie, J. M. Davidson, N. K. Mohn, Dr. G. Dawson, C. Marriott, Dr. O. D'Ostingens, V. Massey, Miss K. Drew, W. O. A. Eames, E. J. W. Mitchellmore, E. V. Ehrenfels, Mr. and Moulder, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Mrs. A. B. Elliott, E. A. North, W. Evans, G. H. Ogden, J. C. Pearson, A. F. Fingdengolas, C. Fisher, H. G. M.  
Franklin, Mr. and Pond, Ernest H. Pratt, E. A. Fuller, Denman Pritchard, A. T. Gonder, Mr. and Ray, E. H. Rhoda, H. Mrs. W. B. Solomon, H. H. Goulbourn, V. Spalding, Dr. and Gratana, D. M. G. Spalding, Dr. and Hall, Capt. T. P. Mrs. A. D. Ezeret, Hon. Mr. Spittles, J. and Mrs. E. A. Square, Miss W. Hamilton, J. C. Slesner, L. L. and Harrison, A. Mrs. C. E. Holmes, Mr. and Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Talt, A. H. Hurst, Capt. P. Waterman, E. J.

## SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

4th July—Bayern, Penderon, Cyclops, Glentworth, Sumatra, Theoson, 12th July—Himalaya, Hyson, Moyano, Opacak, Tango Maru, Alasia, Vorwaerts, Arcadia, Athens, 14th July—Braemar, Kintock, Monmouthshire, Myrmidon, Poshawur, Sardinia, 18th July—Benghe, China, Nile, Prinz Ludwig, Tonkin, Welsh Prince, 21st July—Atenta Maru, Idomeneus, Kamo Maru, Kawachi Maru, Polynesia, 26th July—Glencask, Laertes, Prinz Eitel Friedrich, 28th July—Machon, Scandi, Sunda, Indra, Rheinfeil.  
Arrivals at Home—4th July—Agamemnon, Aki Maru, Jason, Montecroce, Sicilia, 11th July—Bayern, Cyclops, Sashen, Theoson, Yunnan, 14th July—Derfflinger, Flinthole, Kaga Maru, Oniscans, 21st July—Benavon, Arcadia, Atrax, 25th July—Tonkin, 28th July—Atenta Maru, China, Kawachi Maru, Monmouthshire, Muncester Castle, P. E. Friedrich.

## A LING &amp; CO.

## FURNITURE AND PHOTO SUPPLIES.

## DEVELOPING, PRINTING AND ENLARGING.

10, Queen's Road. [863]

E. C. Wilks, M.I. Mech. E., A.M.N.A. Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase or sale of Steamships or Launches.  
ALYSSANDRA BUILDINGS, 2nd Floor, Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1109]

## SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS. SA-SALE. B-BUYERS

STOCKS & FUND OF VALUE.	CLOSING QUOTE.	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.	RETURN BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.
<b>BANKS.</b>			
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$120	Final of 28 5/- at 1/10 \$24 54 for half year ended 31-12-10, making 41.5s. for the year	5%
National Bank	25	In Liquidation	
Marine Insurance	25		
Canton	\$210	\$15 for 1909 Interim of 10/- for 1910 Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1909 and Interim of \$80 for 1910 \$13 for 1909 and Int. of \$3 on account of 1910	7 1/2%
North China	25		5%
Unions	\$100	\$15 for 1909 Interim of 10/- for 1910 Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1909 and Interim of \$80 for 1910 \$13 for 1909 and Int. of \$3 on account of 1910	6%
Yangtze	250	\$7 & 1/2 of \$2 for 1909 \$27 for 1909	7 1/2%
<b>FIRE INSURANCES.</b>			
China Fire	\$20	\$1 for 1909	7 1/2%
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$1 for 1909	8%
China & Manilla	\$25	\$1 for 1909	
Douglas Steamships	\$50	\$1 for 1909	
Steamboats	\$15	\$1 for 1909	
Indo-China (Preferred)	25	\$1 for 1909	
(Deferred)	25	\$1 for 1909	
"Shell" Transports	21	1/- per share Coupon No. 15 2/10 per share Coupon No. 16 for 1910.	5%
"Star Ferry"	\$10	Div. 7 p. c. for year ending 30-4-11	6%
<b>REFINERIES.</b>			
China Sugar	\$100	\$10 for 1910	10%
Luxon Sugar	\$100	\$3 for 1907	
<b>CHINESE ENGINEERS.</b>			
Headwater	P. 10	Interim of 1/- on account for year ending 28-2-11 (Coupon No. 16)	9%
Ranbo	21	1st year	
DOCKS, WHARVES, & COWINGS.			
Penwick	\$25	1s. 2d. per share on 150,000	5%
Kowloon Wharfs	\$50	\$1 1/2 for year end 31-12-06 \$3 for year ending 31-12-10	6%
H. K. & W. P. Docks	\$50	\$1 1/2 for year end 31-12-10	5%
Shanghai Docks	T. 100	1s. 2d. for 1910	5%
Hongkong Wharfs	T. 100	Final of 1s. 4 for 1910	8 1/2%
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.			
Anglo-French Lands	T. 100	Ts. 6 25-2-10 \$3 on old shares, \$1.50 on new shares for half year 31-12-10	8 1/2%
Hongkong Hotels	\$50	Interim div. of \$3 for 1911	7 1/2%
Hongkong Lands	\$100	45 cents for 1910	7%
Humphreys Estates	\$10	\$2 1/2 for 1910	8%
Kowloon Lands	\$30	Ts. 6 for 1910	6%
Shanghai Lands	T. 30		
West Point	\$50	\$45 ex. div.	
Manila M'jole Hotel	P. 10	Interim div. of \$2 for 1911	4 1/2%
COTTON MILLS.			
Ewos	T. 80	15 per cent. for 1910	16%
Hongkong Cottons	\$10	Ts. 7 for year end 31-10-10 Ts. 7 for year end 20-12-10 50 cents 31-7-08	4 1/2%
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>			
China-Borneo	\$12	\$1 for 1910	11%
Light and Powers	\$10	30 cents for 1910	11%
Do. (Spec. share)	\$1	\$1.90 for year end 31-7-10 Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910	6%
China Provident	\$10	\$1.20 per share and 1/2 of 10 cents	6%
Dairy Farms	\$10	\$10 per share for 1910	6 1/2%
Green Islands	\$10	\$1 interim account 1911	10%
Hongkong Electrics	\$10	\$1.20 per share and 1/2 of 10 cents	6%
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$10 per share for 1910	6 1/2%
Hongkong Ropes	\$10	\$1 interim account 1911	10%
Langkat	g. 10	Interim div. Ts. 15 15-6-11 Interim div. Ts. 15 15-6-11	6 1/2%
Morning Post	\$25	None	
Peak Tramway	\$10	80 cents on fully paid shares and 18 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30-4-11	7%
Do. (new)	\$1	None	
Philippine	\$10	\$1.50 for 1910	12%
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$10	No div. lend this year	2%
Societe des Prefers	\$50	50 cents for year end 30-5-10 15 per cent. for ordinary share for year end 31-5-10	6%
Palpe et	\$45	Do.	
United Asbestos	\$10	5 per cent. for year end 31-12-10	7 1/2%
Founders Shares	\$10	10 per cent. for year end 31-7-10	8 1/2%
Union Waterboat	\$10	80 cents for 1910	5%
Weismann, Ltd.	\$10		
Watson	\$10		
William Powell	\$10		

Corrected to 4 p.m. 29th July, 1911, by E. R. KAPODIA & Co., Share & General Brokers.  
The Telegraph does not hold itself responsible for any of the above quotations.

## THE WEATHER.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL.

July 29th at 10 a.m. 4 p.m.

Barometer ..... 29.81 29.78  
Temperature ..... 88 88  
Humidity ..... 81 85  
Rainfall ..... 0.74

On the 29th at 12.05 p.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately on the E. coast of China, a depression having appeared over N. China. Pressure has a tendency to give way again over the Philippines. It has increased and is highest over the Pacific to the East of Japan. Gradient is slight in the South and light variable winds, chiefly South-easterly, may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.06 inches.  
(1)—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S.E. or variable winds, light, fair. (2)—Formosa Channel, S. winds, light or moderate. (3)—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lianao, same as No. 1. (4)—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.